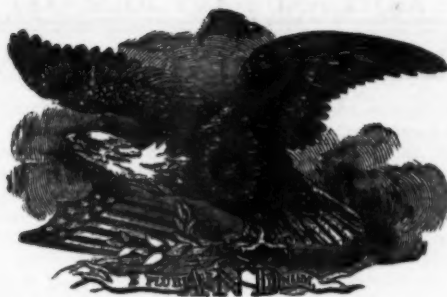


# ARMY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND  
SEA AND AIR



# NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES  
SINCE 1863

## JOURNAL

VOL. LXXX—No. 37—WHOLE NO. 3165  
Ent. as 2nd class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C.  
Add. entry Baltimore, Md., under Act of Mar. 3, 1879

Washington, D. C., May 15, 1943

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### The War Program

#### THE NAVY TODAY

DESPITE the fact that the Navy is growing in size daily, the fleet as such no longer exists.

This statement by Vice Adm. Frederick J. Horne, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, was expressed recently to a House Appropriations Committee subcommittee conducting hearings on the 1944 Navy Department appropriation bill.

"Paradoxical as it may sound, the fleet as such no longer exists; that is, as an operational unit," Admiral Horne told the subcommittee. "Missions in modern naval warfare are generally accomplished by task forces."

"I might interject there, gentlemen, that I think the naval battle as such—battleship against battleship, big fleet against big fleet—is out of the picture for the future."

Admiral Horne's statement accompanied a discussion of the purposes of the various types of vessels required by the Navy and the progress reached in filling objectives.

Of battleships, the Vice Chief of Naval Operations said:

"Our battleships at the time of Pearl Harbor lacked the speed and flexibility necessary to become part of a present-day task force, as well as the antiaircraft armament for their own and a task force's protection. However, the modern battleship is a different story. In the few instances where they have had an opportunity to prove themselves in battle, they have shown that the day of the battleship is far from being ended. At the battle of Santa Cruz a battle of enemy aircraft against our surface vessels, the gunfire from one of our modern battleships was so heavy and accurate that few planes were willing to press home an attack through it. It is estimated that of the attacking force, only three dive bombers attacking this vessel escaped."

"Equally gratifying results were obtained at the Battle of Lengo Channel. This was a night surface engagement. Our task force of battleships and destroyers caused heavy loss and damage to the enemy in battleships, cruisers and destroyers, with relatively slight casualties to themselves."

"Such a ship is an important adjunct to any task force and will become increasingly important as we gain control of the air. Unfortunately, it takes much time and material to build battleships, and we must get on with the war. I feel, however, that we are extremely fortunate in having the number of modern vessels of this type with the fleet that we do. As you gentlemen know, we have six now and two more almost ready."

Turning to the aircraft carrier, Admiral Horne stated, "The aircraft carrier has become the backbone of the fleet. The side which gains control of the air has an almost overwhelming advantage."

Declaring that this applies both to offensive and defensive operations, he continued, "Whether our strategy in the Pacific becomes a step-by-step reinvestment of the islands or a flank approach

(Please turn to Page 1072)

### Senate Group Reduces Service Tax Exemption

The current payment income tax bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee this week and under consideration by the Senate late this week will result in less tax relief to active service personnel than the proposal approved by the House last week.

The House approved bill would provide a flat \$3,500 exemption from taxes for all personnel on active duty. The exemption would apply only to income received for services in the armed forces.

Abandoning the flat exemption plan, and returning to the additional exemption policy contained in existing law, the Senate version of the tax bill provides that personnel of all grades shall exclude from gross income so much of their service compensation as does not exceed \$1,500.

Present law gives single personnel below grade of commissioned officer an exclusion of \$250, and married personnel below officer grade an exclusion of \$300.

The Senate plan, in other words, would exempt from taxes service pay of a single person up to \$500 plus \$1,500, or a total of \$2,000. For a married person, who has an exemption of \$1,200, income up to \$2,700 would be free of taxes.

The Senate has retained, with slight modifications, the relief from taxes provided by the House for members of the armed forces who die on or after 7 Dec. 1941.

### Suspend Ship's Store Credit

Effective 1 June, all credit sales in commissary stores and ship's stores of the Navy and Coast Guard on shore in continental United States will be suspended.

The order to go on a cash basis will not affect ship's stores or commissaries outside the United States or on vessels.

Article 1618-4 of the Navy Regulations at present provides that sales will be made for cash or credit as the officer in charge may decide. Where credit is given, accounts are closed on the last day of each month and settlement must be made by the tenth or 25th day of the following month, as the commandant of the naval district prescribes.

Appropriate changes in the wording of this regulation are being made to carry out the new cash sale order.

Since purchase made during this month may be made for credit, the new order does not disturb any outstanding accounts of personnel or their dependents, who will have until 10 June or 25 June, as the case may be, to settle them. However, all purchases from and after 1 June will be for cash.

Whether the sale of coupon books will be banned under the new order is now under study. The probability is that it will not.

When the Army banned all credit at post exchanges and commissaries last year, it encouraged the sale of coupon books for cash in order that personnel would not have to carry too much cash on their persons.

### Army and Navy Staff College

The War Department and the Navy Department announced this week the formation of an Army and Navy Staff College.

The Army and Navy Staff College will begin operations 1 June. It will function as an agency of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for the training of senior officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in all phases of joint or coordinated operations involving land, sea and air. Air operations, and the logistics involved in combined operations, will be stressed.

The course will be of four months' duration, divided into two phases. The students, specially selected, will normally be in the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel in the Army and Marine Corps, the corresponding grades of commander and captain in the Navy.

In the first phase of the course, officers selected by the Navy will spend one month at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and one month at the Army Air Corps School of Applied Tactics at Orlando, Fla. Concurrently, officers of the Army Air Forces will spend one month at the Command and General Staff School, and one month at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., and officers of the Army Ground Forces will spend one month at the Air Corps School of Applied Tactics and one month at the Naval War College.

The second phase of the course, for all the selected officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, will consist of two months of special studies, in accordance with a curriculum devised by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and administered by a faculty of officers designated by them, at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

One-third of the officers designated for this training by each of the armed services will be air officers.

The Commandant and the faculty of the Army and Navy Staff College have not been announced.

### Gas for Service Personnel

The Office of Price Administration this week granted special allotments of gasoline, up to five gallons, to service men on leave or furloughs for three days or more.

The OPA said the men could obtain special rations for personal errands for which other means of transportation are not available.

Under the provisions of the new order, service men or women may obtain the special ration by presenting pass, leave, or furlough papers to a rationing board.

### Honor Gen. Holcomb

Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., will pay homage to the United States Marine Corps on Sunday, 23 May, by awarding an honorary degree to its commandant, Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb.

The occasion is the commencement program for the School of Foreign Service. The Very Rev. Lawrence C. Gorman, S. J., president, will confer the honor in the presence of high ranking members of the corps.

BUY WAR BONDS!

### To Modify Army Officer Promotion, Appointment

The whole procedure of appointing and promoting officers in the Army of the United States is in process of important modifications which have been made necessary by a combination of factors.

These new factors include:

First, approach of the Army to its maximum projected strength, with corresponding slowing in activation of new units.

Second, the shifting of an increasingly large percentage of the whole Army to overseas theaters, combined with the necessity of seeing that officers in such areas have opportunities for promotion as great as those at home.

Third, achievement in large part of the necessary officer strength due to operation of officer candidate schools on a mass-production scale since Pearl Harbor.

Because the Army has met its current needs for officers and, in fact, has a temporary large surplus, officer candidate schools and direct appointments from the ranks are being curtailed. A number of OCS's already have been discontinued, and others have been ordered to reduce the size of their classes.

From now on, it is going to be harder to get into OCS, and with a large field of applicants from which to choose, selections are going to be much more carefully made.

And because the rate of activation of new units is decreasing, promotions through the various officer grades is going to be slower.

This means that officers probably are not going to be advanced in the future as soon as they complete six months of service in the current grade.

In fact, it is the opinion of many officials in the War Department that officers should demonstrate clearly by a sufficient length of service in the duties of the higher grade their fitness for promotion to that grade.

With this slackening of promotions generally, the War Department is making efforts to see that the officer in the front lines gets an equal or better than equal chance at promotion with the officer in the United States.

In Congress, earlier this month, Representative Eugene Worley, of Texas, asked the Secretary of War to explain why men in the Army stationed in the United States are being promoted faster than those on the fighting fronts.

Mr. Worley, who had served with the Navy in the Southwest Pacific, declared, "I believe that the boys who are on the fighting front, risking their lives are entitled to a great deal more consideration when it comes to promotion than they apparently are receiving at the present time."

While admitting that there is a great deal of truth to Congressman Worley's charge, War Department officials find it difficult to see how the situation could have been otherwise.

Units sent overseas had to be complete, well-trained organizations, completely officered by personnel who had been with the unit sufficiently long to know their men. Some overstrength of officers had to be provided to provide for contingencies.

(Please turn to Page 1047)

So Round, So Firm, So Fully Packed—So Free and Easy On The Draw



## Victory in Tunisia Stirs Press' Pride in Power of Allied Forces

THE completeness of the Anglo-American-French victory under the leadership of General Dwight Eisenhower in North Africa, which won a continent and a sea for the United Nations, was acclaimed by the editors of the American press this week. While high in their praise of the fighting prowess of the Allied forces, there was some disposition to warn against over-enthusiasm and to urge prompt following up of our victories over the Axis.

The New York *Daily Mirror*, looking to the future, commented that "Allied air dominance, already extending its authority over Sicily and Sardinia, and perhaps soon over Crete, assures our side the freedom of the Mediterranean. This means in effect that literally hundreds of ships will be added to the Allied merchant marine. With the western end of the Mediterranean opened, the long convoy lines around the Cape of Good Hope can be abandoned. Supply routes for possible invasion of the Balkans thus will be cut to one-third their previous length."

"The African victory," says the *Baltimore Sun*, "brings us to the summer with a strategic and moral success whose effects are too large to be measured except in terms of what will follow in the Middle East, in the Western Mediterranean, in Italy, in restive, hopeful France; in Russia, and not least, in Germany itself."

Proud of our American soldiers, the *Oregonian* (Portland) declares, "There should be no disposition to minimize the importance of this American victory (Mateur) hard won by American troops who so lately were unversed in combat, against a veteran and most formidable enemy. \* \* \* Lately the German propagandists derided the American soldier, his courage and his efficiency, saying the proof of battle had proved a German superiority. Proof of battle? This latest word from Tunisia

bears proof of battle, incontestably."

The Indianapolis *Star* believes that "The liberation of all Africa and the clearing up of the Mediterranean will open the way for a summer offensive against Hitler from southern European weak spots."

Likewise the Philadelphia *Bulletin*: "The sort of fighting they have been doing is the best possible preparation for the coming greater conflicts on the Continent."

The New York *Daily Worker* tied the victory in with the Soviets, saying, "What stopped Hitler from shipping reserves to Rommel? The merging of the American-British blows on Rommel with the Soviet attacks on Hitler on the Eastern Front. It was, as Stalin pointed out in his May Day speech, the beginning of true coalition warfare which did the trick. This swift extension of this coalition type of warfare, in which the blows of the allied nations are timed to close in on Hitler from two sides, undoubtedly foreshadows the second front invasion of Europe."

Looking at the effect on the rest of the world, the New York *Herald-Tribune* points out that "The moral effect \* \* \* of such a shattering display of strength is certain to be profound. Franco may well congratulate himself on his neutrality; Turkey on her friendly attitude. The imprisoned peoples on the Continent will take new heart; Russia has already demonstrated her jubilation; and far-off China, faced by a crisis of serious proportions, cheered the Tunisian news for the hope it brought of relief against the Japanese menace. \* \* \* There is no fighting front, or potential front, from Alaska to Norway, from Italy to Burma, from France to New Guinea, that will not be affected, in one way or another, by the success of Allied arms in Tunisia."

### Promote Commended Officers

Opposition was expressed by members of the House Naval Affairs Committee this week to terms of an administration bill, H. R. 2579, which would amend the law providing advancement one grade on retirement of officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Coast and Geodetic Survey who were commended in action to limit such advancements to those commended before 8 Sept. 1939.

From the tenor of the questions put by members of the committee to the representative of the Navy Department, Capt. Herbert G. Hopwood, it was evident that the committee believes unjustified discrimination is made by the bill as between heroes of the first and the second World Wars.

Explaining the reason for the bill, the Department pointed out that there have been 4,000 commendations warranting decorations so far in the present war. As time goes on and these officers are retired and given the legal promotion, they will complicate relative rank if recalled to active duty. Applying the present law will add to government expense only when such officers are placed on active duty.

A member of the committee referred to the fact that certain officers in the Southwest Pacific had been given temporary promotion in lieu of decorations and that following this their commissions were readjusted with the result that they lost their place of advancement. He stated that this procedure as well as enacting the present bill will harm Navy morale.

When the fact was brought out that the Army has no similar plan of promotion for retired officers commended for outstanding action in combat, the committee voted to delay action and to request the House Military Committee to appoint a committee to confer with the Naval Committee on the question of providing equal recognition for commended Army officers on retirement.

Promptly following this discussion in the committee, Representative Costello, of California, a member of the House Military Committee, introduced a bill, H. R. 2702, which provides advantages for certain Army officers similar to those accorded to officers in the Navy. The bill provides:

"That all officers of the United States Army and the Army of the United States, retired prior to 23 June, 1939, and all staff officers of the Army who have been or shall be retired on or subsequent to that date, who have been specially commended for their performance of duty in actual combat by the head of the executive department under whose jurisdiction such duty was performed, and who have not been advanced on the retired list under any other provision of law, shall be advanced on the retired list to the rank of the next higher grade with three-fourths of the active duty pay of the grade in which serving at the time of retirement: *Provided*, That no increased retired pay shall be held to accrue to

any such officer prior to the date of approval of this Act."

### Calendar of Legislation

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 1086. Sen. Walsh, Mass., and H. R. 2677, Rep. McGehee, Miss. To reimburse Lt. Col. Frank P. Snow, USMC, for property lost or damaged at Parris Island, S. C. Reported by Senate Naval Committee.

H. R. 2663. Rep. Vincent, Ky. Increasing the penalty for willful violation of regulations and orders in regard to entering, remaining in, and leaving vessels and waterfront facilities. Reported with amendments by House Naval Committee.

H. R. 2683. Rep. Wasielewski, Wis. Authorizing Marine Band to attend 77th convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Milwaukee, Wis., 10-23 Sept. 1943.

H. R. 2660. Rep. Maas, Minn. To provide dispensary treatment and hospitalization in Army and Navy hospitals for retired enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

H. R. 2702. Rep. Costello, Calif. To provide for the advancement on the retired list of certain Army officers commended for performance of duty in actual combat.

S. 1100. Sen. McNary, Ore. (For Sen. Johnson, Calif.). To provide for the promotion of officers on the retired list of the Army after specified years of service on active duty.

#### ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 954. To reimburse certain enlisted men of the Navy for personal property lost in the loss of the *Hugh L. Scott*. Reported by Senate Naval Committee.

S. 1065. To do away with certain naval trust funds and to simplify accounting procedure. Reported by Senate Naval Committee.

S. J. Res. 16. Providing for the erection and gift of a hospital to the people of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland. Reported by Senate Naval Committee.

S. 1066. Authorizing 1,000,000 tons of landing craft and district craft for the Navy in addition to auxiliary vessels or craft heretofore authorized. Reported by Senate Naval Committee.

S. 879. Reducing length of course of instruction at Annapolis from 4 years to 3 years. Reported by House Naval Committee.

H. R. 2587. To extend the time during which warrant and chief warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard may apply for commissioned rank in the line and staff. Reported by House Naval Committee.

H. R. 1563. Authorizing the acquisition and conversion or construction of 1,000,000 tons of auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy. Reported by Senate Naval Committee.

H. R. 2629. To provide quarters and subsistence allowances for midshipmen of the Naval Reserve. Reported by House Naval Committee.

H. R. 1936. For expansion of facilities for hospitalization of dependents of Naval and Marine Corps personnel. Signed by the President.

H. R. 2281. To provide service insignia for personnel of the Merchant Marine. Signed by President.

H. J. Res. 115. To provide funds for urgent deficiencies, including pay for Army Civil Aeronautics trainees, awaiting orders. Signed by President.

H. R. 1900. To prevent payment of excessive fees in connection with negotiating naval contracts. Reported by Senate Naval Committee.

### Names In The News

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Edward R. Martin acted as interpreter at the unconditional surrender of Maj. Gen. Willibald Borowietz, commander of the German 15th Panzer Division at American headquarters in Tunisia. Soon after the surrender, Maj. Clifford Curtis and a German staff officer toured the front in a radio jeep with a flag of truce telling isolated units of Americans and Germans. Lt. Donald Steele, tank destroyer officer on special duty with Capt. Michael Paulick said the prisoners are surprised that our men give them water and cigarettes, since they had expected harsher treatment and some even believed they would be shot. Mess Sgt. Larry Petit who fed the German officers after the surrender said "there were so many Germans we thought we were feeding the entire German Army."

Sgt. Werden Lovell was the first American soldier to enter Tunis after it fell to the Allied Forces. An Army photographer, Sgt. Lovell took shots of the fighting with his camera while his driver used a submachine gun on the fleeing Germans.

Lt. Col. Chesley G. Peterson, Maj. Donald J. Blakeslee, Lt. George Carpenter and Lt. Robert Boock, members of the U. S. 8th Air Force, England, piloted the Thunderbolts officially credited with downing four FV-190s. Lt. Col. Hubert Zemke, aged 29, commander of one of the Thunderbolt groups, said he preferred it to any plane he had ever flown. Lt. Col. Donald K. Fargo, executive officer of the bomber station, 1st Lt. V. D. Clive, and 2nd Lt. David C. Cox were also enthusiastic in their praise.

Lts. Frank Denault, W. I. Krywitsch, C. L. Anderson and Roger Vargas were members of a Flying Fortress which landed somewhere in New Guinea with two engines out on one side.

Lt. Col. Fred M. Dean commanded an American Spitfire unit in North Africa which recently shot down eleven Axis planes in one day, increasing its total bag to 55. Lt. Col. H. R. Thyng and Maj. F. A. Hill each shot down his fifth plane to become acknowledged aces. Other victories were scored by Lts. M. H. Hormats and C. R. Fischett.

Lt. Col. Frank Milner who has built metal-plank runways on Midway, at Canton, in New Caledonia, and other places is now back in the United States, teaching members of the 841st Engineer Aviation Battalion to build them under simulated battle conditions over flat Florida brush country.

Lt. (jg) John Edwin Dryden, jr., was pilot, and Lt. (jg) Stetson C. Beal copilot of a Navy Catalina flying boat which sank a submarine in West Indian waters.

Capt. Richard L. Harris won his promotion from lieutenant on the field during the American fighting to capture Mateur when he held a strategic hill with remnants of a decimated battalion against three heavy German counterattacks. His company was in the battalion commanded by Maj. Robert Cullis.

Lt. George M. Colarich bailed out of a P-40, and, accompanied by a native guide,

tramped through the jungles over the Naga hills for nine days before reaching headquarters in Northern India.

Maj. Bailey C. Cook, fourth generation of a family of Army men, led the flight of 18 B-25 bombers which, in less than a quarter of an hour, obliterated an armored Italian warship near northern Tunisia.

### Travel of Dependents

The Navy Department has issued the following instructions concerning travel of dependents on change of order:

"Point to which travel of dependents is authorized at government expense incident to assignment to duty under types referred to in Alnav 236 of 1942) means one point only which must be specifically designated in application for transportation or claim for reimbursement by officer or man or wife of senior dependent performing travel and to which at least one member of the family must go. Other individual members of the same family may travel to other points provided additional transportation is waived on this change of station, but cost to the government shall not exceed cost to the point designated.

"When personnel concerned are later ordered to new permanent duty stations in the United States at which dependents are permitted to join them, travel of such dependents is authorized from any points in the United States to such new duty stations, but cost to the government shall not exceed cost from the point originally designated to the new duty station.

"In applying for transportation or submitting claim for travel under paragraph two point designation under paragraph one must invariably be shown.

"Designation of point in question will be accomplished by inserting on application or claim, 'I hereby designate \_\_\_\_\_ as point to which travel is desired,' Inserting name of city or town.

"If claim for reimbursement does not cover travel of entire family entitled to transportation the exceptions with explanations will be shown in the claim by the person submitting, as designated in paragraph one."

### Safeguarding Allotment Checks

Reports that many service dependency allotment checks are being stolen from porches, mail boxes or other places, and then forged have prompted the United States Secret Service to intensify its nationwide educational program, the Office of War Information said this week in making public precautions designed to safeguard the interests of dependents and others who regularly receive government checks.

The following procedure is urged by Secret Service to help stop thieves and forgers:

1. Be sure some member of the family is at home when the checks are due to be delivered.
2. All mail boxes should be equipped with a lock, and the individuals name should be printed clearly on the outside of the box.
3. Checks should be cashed in the same place each month, thus making identification easier.
4. Checks should not be endorsed until you are in the presence of the person you will ask to cash it.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.



## Army Officer Policies (Continued from First Page)

cies. This being so, the only openings for promotion would be those created by casualties.

In the United States, on the other hand, new units were being activated constantly, and this created a constant flow of vacancies for promotion.

Reinforcements sent overseas have been for the most part in the form of additional units, each as complete as the units first on the ground. Casualty rates, to date, have not been such as to require large numbers of officer replacements not organized in units.

It was not practicable during the early stages of combat to detach large numbers of officers from troops on the front to return to officer new units.

Now, as more and more units become battle-trained, such detachments can be made in increasing numbers, and the War Department is planning to bring back in a fairly constant stream, battle-proved officers who are deserving of higher commands. These officers will be assigned to newly activated units as battalion, regimental and higher commanders.

In order to carry out this plan, it is going to be necessary to modify the temporary promotion regulations to retain control in the War Department of a certain percentage of field grade vacancies.

It will be remembered that when the decentralized temporary promotion plan was first put into effect, (War Department Circular 1, 1942), the War Department retained 40 per cent of the position vacancies in all grades in order to have leeway in reassigning officers. By Circular 111, of 15 April 1942, the department retained 40 per cent of the colonel and lieutenant colonel vacancies but reduced the number of vacancies in the lower grades held by the department to 20 per cent. With Circular 161, on 26 May 1942—the current promotion regulation—the department released all vacancies to the field.

Now consideration is being given to a recapture by the department of some of these vacancies so that places will be available for officers brought back from overseas.

Since it is not planned to send overseas officers of the same grades as those brought back, the return of these battle-trained officers to the United States to command new units will create a flow of promotions in the units they have left.

The vacancies thus left at the bottom will be filled either by assignment of second lieutenant officer candidate school graduates or by promotions of enlisted men who have displayed leadership ability on the field of battle.

The latter plan is going to be followed more and more. It is the opinion of personnel officers that a corporal or sergeant, who in the exigencies of combat has led a platoon competently or otherwise demonstrated his qualifications to lead men, is deserving of immediate appointment to fill vacancies, and that such a man need not be sent to OCS.

The War Department formally announced this week that, "At the close of

the Tunisian campaign, it can be expected that other officers in all grades will return to the United States to apply their battle experience to the task of training new units."

This statement accompanied an announcement that Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch recently returned to the United States to take command of an army corps, exchanging assignments with Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold. General Patch has commanded Army forces on Guadalcanal.

The formal announcement refers to use of these battle-experienced officers in "training" of new units, but as stated above, it is believed that the officers will accompany the units, when trained, back to the fighting fronts as commanding officers.

In keeping with the curtailment of officer candidate schools, four of these schools have been discontinued completely. The Medical Administrative Corps School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., was discontinued some time ago; leaving a MAC school at Camp Berkeley, Tex.

The three Army Administration Schools at Fargo, N. Dak.; Grinnell, Ia., and Gainesville, Fla. are accepting no new classes and will close when the last of the current classes in training graduate. The fourth Army Administration School, at State College, Miss., which specializes in training of officers for the Transportation Corps, will continue. The Adjutant General's OCS at Ft. Washington, Md., also will continue, but this school recently dropped its censorship course.

Curtailed of the size of the classes at the other officer candidate schools of the Army is now being effected.

### State Income Taxes

The State of Indiana has amended its Gross Income Tax law so as to exempt all members of the armed forces from paying tax on money received as service pay until six months after cessation of hostilities, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was informed this week.

In its issue of 24 April, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL stated that Indiana did not have a state income tax. However, an inquiry to Governor Henry F. Schricker of Indiana brought a response as follows:

"The State of Indiana does not have a state income tax, but instead has a gross income tax. This law requires that all citizens pay a one per cent tax on all personal income over \$1,000.

"The 1943 session of the state legislature has amended the Gross Income Tax law which exempts all members of the armed forces from paying tax on money received as service pay, from the present until six months after cessation of hostilities. The amendment further waives payment of gross income tax by the estate of a deceased service man.

"This gross income tax amendment carried an emergency clause and became effective on 10 May 1943, the day it was signed by Governor Schricker.

"You may be interested to know that Governor Schricker in his message to the legislature recommended that service men be given this relief from the gross income tax."—Ray E. Smith, Executive Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has received the following additional replies in its survey of the application of state income taxes to service personnel:

**Georgia**—"Our legislature enacted certain legislation which suspended the payment of income taxes on members of the armed forces while they were engaged in foreign duty. These returns are not required to be filed until the member returns to this country or within a certain period of time after the war is terminated."—Claude Shaw, Assistant Attorney General.

**Kentucky**—"Attached is a copy of the letter recently forwarded to our field representatives which I believe will answer your questions.

"The Kentucky General Assembly has not convened since January 1942. The next regular session of the legislature is January 1944; however, I am not aware of any proposed legislation which would exempt service men from the payment of state income tax."—Ward J. Oates, Commissioner of Revenue.

Excerpt from letter mentioned—"Individuals, who are or were residents of Kentucky at the time of induction into the armed forces, will continue to be liable for the payment of Kentucky income taxes on their entire net income regardless of the source and regardless of whether or not services are performed within or without the State of Kentucky. Such residents of Kentucky, however, who have been assigned to military duty without the state, will not be liable for

the payment of income taxes to a state or possession where the services are performed.

"By the enactment of section 141.225 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes at the 1942 session of the Legislature, individuals who are members of the armed forces may defer the filing of Kentucky income tax returns and the payment of taxes which become due during their period of military service. \* \* \* Relief as provided may be obtained by addressing a letter to the Department of Revenue requesting deferment. If the individual desires to file his return and pay the tax due thereon, without the benefit of the deferment as provided in KRS 141.225, the return and payment of the tax will be accepted without the application of interest or penalties as provided by law."

**Minnesota**—"The 1943 Legislature has recently passed a law which affects persons serving in the armed forces of the United States. We are enclosing our Bulletin No. 164 and a form letter which we believe contains all the information that you desire in connection with this law."—G. Howard Spaeth, Commissioner of Taxation.

The Minnesota law—"The first \$2,000 received by any individual as compensation for personal services in the Armed Forces of the United States, shall be excluded from gross income in computing income taxes. . . . This section shall apply to the taxable year 1942 and all subsequent taxable years, but shall not apply to any period beyond two years after the cessation of hostilities as determined by Act of Congress or by the President of the United States."

**North Dakota**—"I am enclosing a copy of North Dakota S.B. No. 1 which carried the emergency clause and is now in effect."—John Gray, Commissioner of Taxes.

Excerpts from the law—"Section 1. Military income exempt from the income tax. That all persons actively serving in the armed forces or in the United States Merchant Marine, shall be exempt from the payment of the income tax on all income received from such services (1) for a period ending on the 15th day of the sixth month after the cessation of hostilities in the present war with Germany, Japan and Italy, or (2) for a period ending on the 15th day of the sixth month after discharge from active service, or (3) in the case of death of a person in such active service, for a period ending on the 15th day of the sixth month after an executor or administrator has been appointed for his estate, whichever of the above three periods shall end first."

### Military Engineers Elect

The Annual Meeting of The Society of American Military Engineers was held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 12:30 p.m., Monday, 10 May. Due to war conditions this Annual Meeting was confined strictly to a Business Session following a luncheon.

Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, former Chief of Engineers, USA, the retiring President, presided at the meeting.

The following Officers and Directors were elected:

President—Mr. Frederick Hall Fowler, Chief Consulting Civil Engineer in the Office of the Chief of Engineers and former President of The American Society of Civil Engineers.

First Vice-President—Vice Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard.

Second Vice-President—Col. Howard S. Benlon, Vice-President and General Manager of the Edison Electric Institute.

Directors for 3 Years—Admiral R. E. Bakenhuis, USN-ret., formerly Civil Engineer Corps, U. S. Navy, also a former President of the Society; George Leighton Dahl, formerly Exposition Architect and Technical Advisor for the Texas Centennial Exposition, member of an architectural firm in Dallas; Col. Frank C. Jonah, former President of Society, Chief Engineer of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad; Maj. Victor V. Martin, Administrative Assistant, Operations and Training Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Associate Editor of The Military Engineer; Col. Otto Frederick Ohlson, General Superintendent of the Alaska Railroad; Col. Christopher Van Deventer, formerly in charge of The Federal and State Participation at the Century of Progress Exposition, now in private practice.

The Gold Medal Award for the most meritorious service for The Society during 1942 was presented to Col. John H. Carruth, CE, USA, who came to Washington from his field station to receive the award. Colonel Carruth returned recently from Europe and Africa.

The Toulmin Award for contributing the best article published in *The Military Engineer* during 1942 was presented to Lt. Col. Shelby A. McMillion, author of the articles "The Strategic Route to Alaska" and "South America's Vital Road." Colonel McMillion has been on

duty in the Intelligence Section of the Office of the Chief of Engineers but is under orders for service abroad. Prior to the war, he was with the McGraw Hill Company.

### War Rank Retirement

The sub-committee, of the House Military Committee of which Representative Sparkman is chairman, this week reported S. 219 to the full House Military Committee recommending that it be reported to the House.

The bill provides that officers of the Regular Army and of other components of the Army of the United States retired for physical disability shall have the rank and retired pay of the temporary grade held by them while on duty.

The bill is retroactive to 6 April 1917 and so will permit officers who retired during the World War in temporary higher ranks, officers who retired under the Air Corps promotion Act of 1936 and officers who have been temporarily promoted since 9 September 1940 to retire in their temporary grades.

Officers of the Regular Army retired for physical disability but recalled to active duty shall, if promoted to higher temporary rank, be retired in that temporary rank if a new disability "determined or incurred" occurs while serving under the temporary appointment in the higher grade. They will also have the retired pay of the temporary grade held by him.

### Rank for Mine Planter Officers

Under serious consideration in the War Department, but not yet definitely decided, is a proposal to change tables of organization to give commissioned rank to the warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service.

Under the proposal these warrants would have ranks from second lieutenant to captain in the Army of the United States for the duration of the war.

Not only is such a move expected to end raids by the Navy on AMP's personnel, to whom the sea service has been offering commissions, but with the master of a mine planter a captain, the commissioned officer of the Coast Artillery Corps now assigned to each mine planter could be relieved for other duty.

If the proposal is adopted, Masters and chief engineers, now chief warrant officers, probably would be appointed captains, first mates and first assistant engineers would be appointed first lieutenants, and second mates and second assistant engineers would be second lieutenants.

### OWI Can't Issue Uniforms

The Comptroller General has informed the Office of War Information that it cannot furnish Army officers' uniforms to the approximately 250 propaganda personnel working for OWI in combat zones.

These personnel must buy their own uniforms, the Comptroller stated.

A similar decision was recently rendered in the case of Federal Communications Commission personnel in war zones.

**VITAL INFORMATION** is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

### Two Weeks' Notice for Changes of Address

In order to prevent delay in the receipt of your copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, please notify us two weeks in advance of change of address. Such notice should include the old as well as the new address, and if possible, the imprint from the wrapper.

Because of the great number of changes of station during the current emergency, please allow us two weeks in which to change your subscription address.

Thanks,  
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

### Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

**Senate Military Committee reports bill to provide advance pay for Army and Navy personnel ordered overseas?**

**House Naval Committee recommends abolition of 20-cent monthly hospital charge?**

**House passes tax bill with relief for service personnel?**

**Senate Naval Committee reports bill to give warrants and commissioned warrants additional time to qualify for regular commissions?**

**Air mail rates to naval personnel overseas?**

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.



# THE UNITED STATES ARMY

## Communications At the Front

The high degree of security of American troops from German air attack in North Africa and the effective results obtained there by American Army Air Forces were due "in large measure to the wonderful job done by our Signal Corps air-raid warning equipment, as well as to our superior air strength," Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has reported to the War Department.

General Olmstead's report was made on his return to Washington from an extensive tour of the African, Middle Eastern and China-Burma-India theaters. He was accompanied by Brig. Gen. F. C. Meade, Director of the Signal Troops division of the Signal Corps, Army Service Forces; and Col. Wallace C. Smith of the Office of the Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

"Use of American and British Signal equipment gave excellent coverage in the North African operation," General Olmstead reported. "As soon after the landing as the necessary air-raid warning equipment could be placed in service, excellent results were achieved in spotting the enemy's planes while they were yet at great distances. This, of course, enabled our own air forces to repel them before they got close to our installations, with the result that our troops enjoyed

a high degree of security from air attack."

General Olmstead made the trip "to observe personally the condition of signal communication agencies throughout the areas visited.

"We wanted especially to see whether the training we had been giving to communication troops in our camps and schools in the United States was the kind that really fits men for fighting this second world war," General Olmstead added. "We found that some of our training needed revision, and action has already been taken to make the necessary improvement.

"We found that, on the whole, our troops were fully prepared to meet the tremendous demands made upon them in getting the message through under all conditions of action. I was deeply impressed by the words of praise spoken about our signal communication personnel by the commanders they are serving. These commanders gave us so many instances of prolonged performance of duty in deserts, on the hills of Tunisia, in the jungles of Assam, and in the rolling terrain of China's Yunnan province as to make such performance seem almost routine for our communications men."

## G-2 for 98th Division

Camp Breckinridge, Ky.—The appointment of Major Rocco E. Pomeroy of Seat-

tle, Wash., as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 (Military Intelligence) for the 98th "Iroquois" Division, was announced here by Maj. Gen. Paul L. Ransom, Division Commander.

## Army General Officer Promotions

The Senate this week confirmed the nominations of 61 Army officers nominated for temporary general officer grades.

Confirmed were two nominations for promotion to lieutenant general, eight nominations for major general and 51 nominations for brigadier general.

The names of those nominated were printed on page 1020 of the 8 May issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Held up by the Senate itself was the nomination of Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, who holds that rank by virtue of the command of the Second Army, for promotion to lieutenant general, AUS. Back of the delay are presumed to be the difficulties between General Lear and Maj. Gen. Ralph Truman, whom General Lear relieved as commanding general of the 35th Infantry Division and the flareup over General Lear's punishment of a detachment which "Yoo hooded" at a party of girl golfers in shorts.

Consideration of General Lear's nomination is scheduled for Monday, 17 May.

Held up in the Senate Military Affairs Committee is the nomination of Col. Robert Wood Johnson, AUS, for promotion to brigadier general.

Also pending in the committee is the nomination of Brig. Gen. Norman Thomas Kirk to be Surgeon General for four years from 1 June. Consideration is scheduled to be given to this nomination by the committee in the near future.

## Send Packages Overseas

It no longer will be necessary for a soldier serving overseas to obtain the approval of his commanding officer in order to receive a package from home, the War Department announced this week.

A modification of the overseas mail restrictions on parcel post was made 10 May by the Army Postal Service which will permit the mailing of packages to soldiers overseas providing that a request is received from the soldier and that the envelope bearing the APO cancellation mark is presented at the time of mailing.

This modification of the overseas parcel post regulations will become effective as soon as the Post Office Department can notify postmasters throughout the country of this change. It will not be possible to mail packages under this modified order until local post offices have received official instructions from the Post Office Department, which will be within the next week.

The current restrictions as to weight and size, 5 pounds and not exceeding fifteen inches in length and not more than thirty-six inches in length and girth combined, will remain in effect.

Not more than one such package will be accepted for mailing in any one week when sent by or on behalf of the same person or concern to or for the same addressee.

## Commands 94th Division

In the 1 May issue of the Army and Navy Journal it was reported that the Greek Ambassador had bestowed a decoration on Brig. Gen. Louis Fortier, who was aid to King George of Greece on his visit to this country last Summer. The article stated that General Fortier is now commanding the 94th Division. Our attention has been called to the fact that Maj. Gen. Harry J. Malony commands the 94th Division, and that General Fortier commands the Division artillery. The Journal is glad to make this corrected statement as to the Divisional command.

## General Patton in "Shangri-La"

Puzzled by the fact that Maj. Gen. Omar Bradley took over command of the United States troops in Tunisia, relieving Lt. Gen. George Patton, before the sparkling victory over the Axis troops, newsmen asked the Secretary of War at

his press conference 13 May what had happened to General Patton.

"Shall I say he is in 'Shangri-La'?" the Secretary retorted, adding smilingly, "I can only surmise that he is not idle."

## WAAC One Year Old

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will celebrate its first anniversary Sunday, 16 May. Parades and other ceremonies have been planned at various WAAC Training Centers.

WAAC forces have been installed in 83 Army posts, camps, and stations throughout this country. The four specific jobs (communications, administrative specialist, motor transport, bakers and cooks) for which the WAAC were originally trained, have expanded to embrace 142 Army classified jobs, such as draftsmen, tool clerks, cartographers.

## Aid Prisoners of War

At a recent meeting of Retired Enlisted Men's Association, No. 1, of the District of Columbia, the members voted to inaugurate a campaign amongst retired personnel to raise funds to be used in sending articles of food and medicines to American prisoners of war held by the Axis. Retired men wishing to contribute may communicate with Adjutant James V. McKay, 910 Jackson St., N.E., Washington, D. C. Phone MI. 4757.

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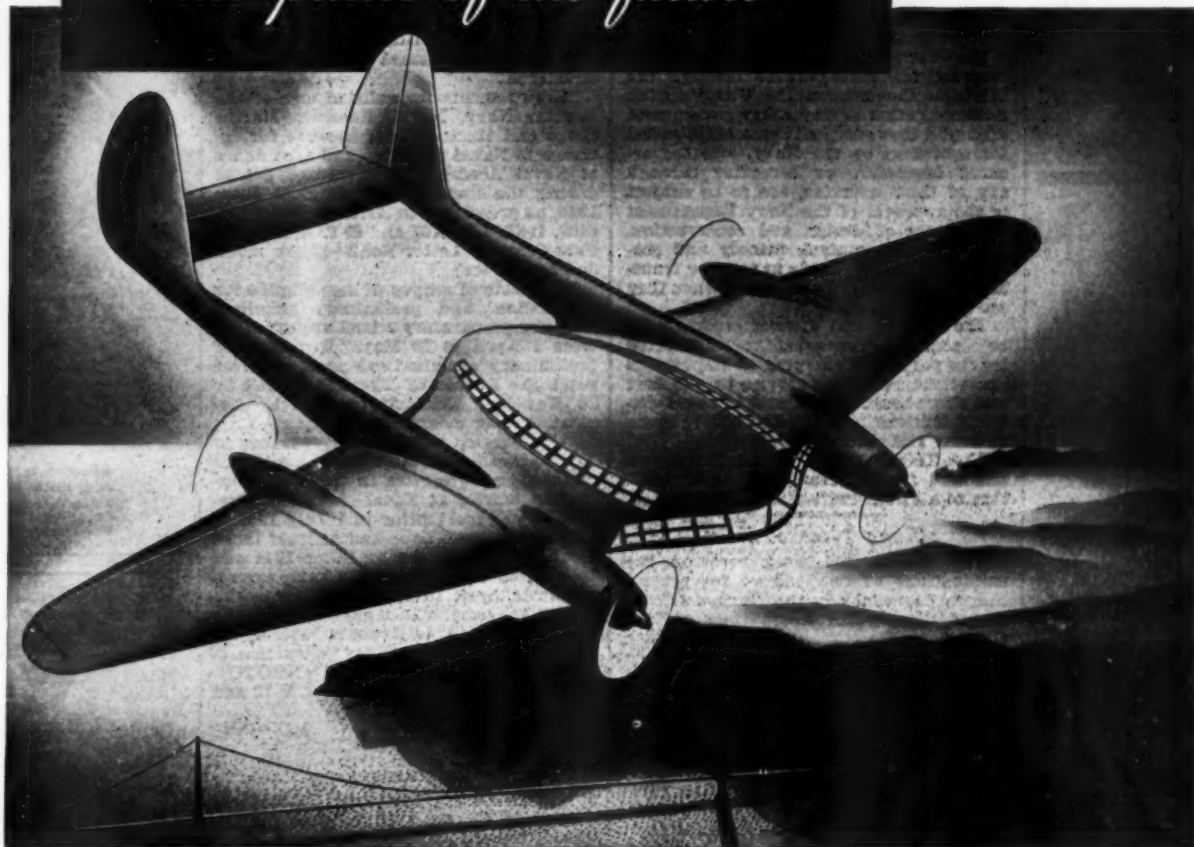
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# THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

## Navy Promotion Order

The Navy Department has corrected that part of its general promotion order, published on page 1022 of the 8 May issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which covered temporary advancement of lieutenants of the Civil Engineer Corps to lieutenant commander.

As originally published, those lieutenants with the following signal numbers (according to the 1 July 1942 Navy Register) were to be advanced: "Civil Engineer Corps—12201 to 12205, inclusive, less 12204."

As corrected the order reads: "Civil Engineer Corps—12194 to 12200, less 12204."

## GOOD HEALTH

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## Vessel Authorization Bills

The Senate Naval Committee this week reported H. R. 1563, which authorizes 1,000,000 tons of auxiliary vessels, and S. 1066, which authorizes 1,000,000 tons of landing craft.

The House Naval Committee last week reported a companion bill to S. 1066.

The auxiliary vessels to be acquired, converted or constructed consist of escort ships, ammunition ships, auxiliary aircraft carriers, tankers, transports, minesweepers, cargo and refrigerator ships.

The Navy Department will be free to contract for these vessels through the Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration or any other government agency. However, all vessels intended for operation by the Navy, whether secured heretofore or hereafter through any of these agencies, are to be subject to the approval of the Navy Department in matters of design and construction. Moreover, the control, custody and possession of these vessels are to be transferred to the Navy Department when they are completed.

The landing and district craft are to be acquired, converted or constructed for the purpose of carrying on amphibious operations, rendering service to the fleet and shore-based forces, and to naval districts, stations, bases and operating areas at home and abroad.

The 2,000,000 tons of auxiliary vessels and landing craft will be in addition to all such craft already authorized.

## Navy Nominations

The Senate this week received the nominations of two officers for promotion to flag ranks in the Navy and confirmed the pending nominations of four other flag officers.

Nominated for promotion to temporary rear admiral was Capt. Laurence T. DuBose.

Rear Adm. Charles P. Snyder was nominated for advancement to admiral upon retirement 1 Aug. under authority of the act of 16 June 1942 which permits advancement on retirement to highest rank held.

Confirmed by the Senate were the nominations of Capt. George B. Wilson and Carleton F. Bryant to be temporary rear

admirals and the nominations of Capt. Ralph S. Wentworth and Charles M. Yates to be temporary commodores.

## Enlisted Appointments to USNA

Acting in accordance with Public Law 20 to 31 March 1943, which suspended for the duration of the war the requirement that the nine months' service required of enlisted men applying for the Naval Academy must be aboard ships or aircraft in full commission, the Navy Department has issued the following instructions:

"Requirements for enlisted men of the Regular Navy, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve for entrance to Naval Academy and attendance at Naval Academy Preparatory School during the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1944, as prescribed in Articles D-6102, D-6103, D-6104, D-6107 and H-1904, and Bureau Circular Letter No. 20-42 are modified as follows:

"(a) Date of survey of men eligible for nomination and preliminary examinations for preparatory school are extended from 1 April to 20 May. Requests for preliminary examinations required must reach the Bureau of Naval Personnel by 20 May 1943. Submit requests by dispatch if other means are inadequate.

"(b) Service required for entrance to Naval Academy is reduced to nine months' active service in the Navy (including service at Naval Academy Preparatory School) prior to 1 July 1944.

"(c) Men who have had at least three months' active service on 1 Jan. 1944 will be eligible for selection to take examination in April 1944 for entrance to the Naval Academy. As many of these as practicable will be brought ashore to Norfolk and San Diego for instruction.

"Men in reserve classes V-1 (NROTC), V-1 (ACP), V-5 SV-5, V-7, SV-7, V-12 and SV-12 are not eligible."

## Navy Chaplains Graduate

Williamsburg, Va.—Capt. Bruce L. Canaga, USN, head of the Training Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, made the baccalaureate address at graduation here of "X" Class, Naval Training School (Chaplains).

Greetings were extended to the graduates by the Rev. Joseph Turner, C.S.S.R., of St. Boniface Rectory, Philadelphia. Capt. C. A. Neyman, (ChC), USN, officer-in-charge of the chaplains' school, presided at the exercises, which were held in Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall of the College of William and Mary. Lt. Merritt F. Williams (ChC), USN, delivered the invocation and Chaplain Roy E. Bishop, USN, pronounced the benediction.

The "X" Class chaplain graduates, all lieutenants or lieutenants (junior grade), are as follows:

Edgar L. Bell	John J. Marse
Roy G. Berg	John L. Maxwell
Paul W. Bloomquist	Charles J. McDermott
Joseph E. Boland*	Clinton L. Morrill
Charles E. Brubaker*	Robert W. Nicholson
G. W. Buchholz, jr.	Joseph C. Niglis
Henry E. Chace	William C. A. Norton
Jack H. Courage	Daniel B. O'Brien
John A. Craig	William F. Pfeifer
David T. Cranford	Harvey C. Porter
David C. Crumney	Truman W. Potter
Francis H. Cyman	Robert L. Rasche
William R. Doran	Archie C. Ray
H. L. Fleckett, jr.	Russell T. Richardson
Fletcher Ford	Vance D. Rogers
Edwin R. Freeman	Harold G. Sanders
Joseph A. Hayes	Milton M. Schaper
Claude M. Haygood	Albion H. Schnake
Aaron M. Herrington	Lloyd F. Shephard
Lester Owen Hooks	William H. Snape
Carl Max Huddle	William J. Splinney
Phillip Johnson	Charles A. Sullivan
Gordon L. Kidd	H. W. E. Swanson
Robert E. Lee	Robert H. Vitz
Philip Lips*	Henry Page White
Paul A. Lloyd	Fidella M. Wieland
James F. Lynch	Floyd Withrow
William L. Manny	James B. Wofford

\*Indicates valedictorian.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

## Draft Deferments in Navy

A subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee, headed by Representative Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, this week reported that an investigation of draft deferments in the Navy Department, including Marine Corps and Coast Guard headquarters, revealed that the department had been unduly slow in putting into operation a satisfactory program to replace draft-age men but that "a sound policy" is now in operation.



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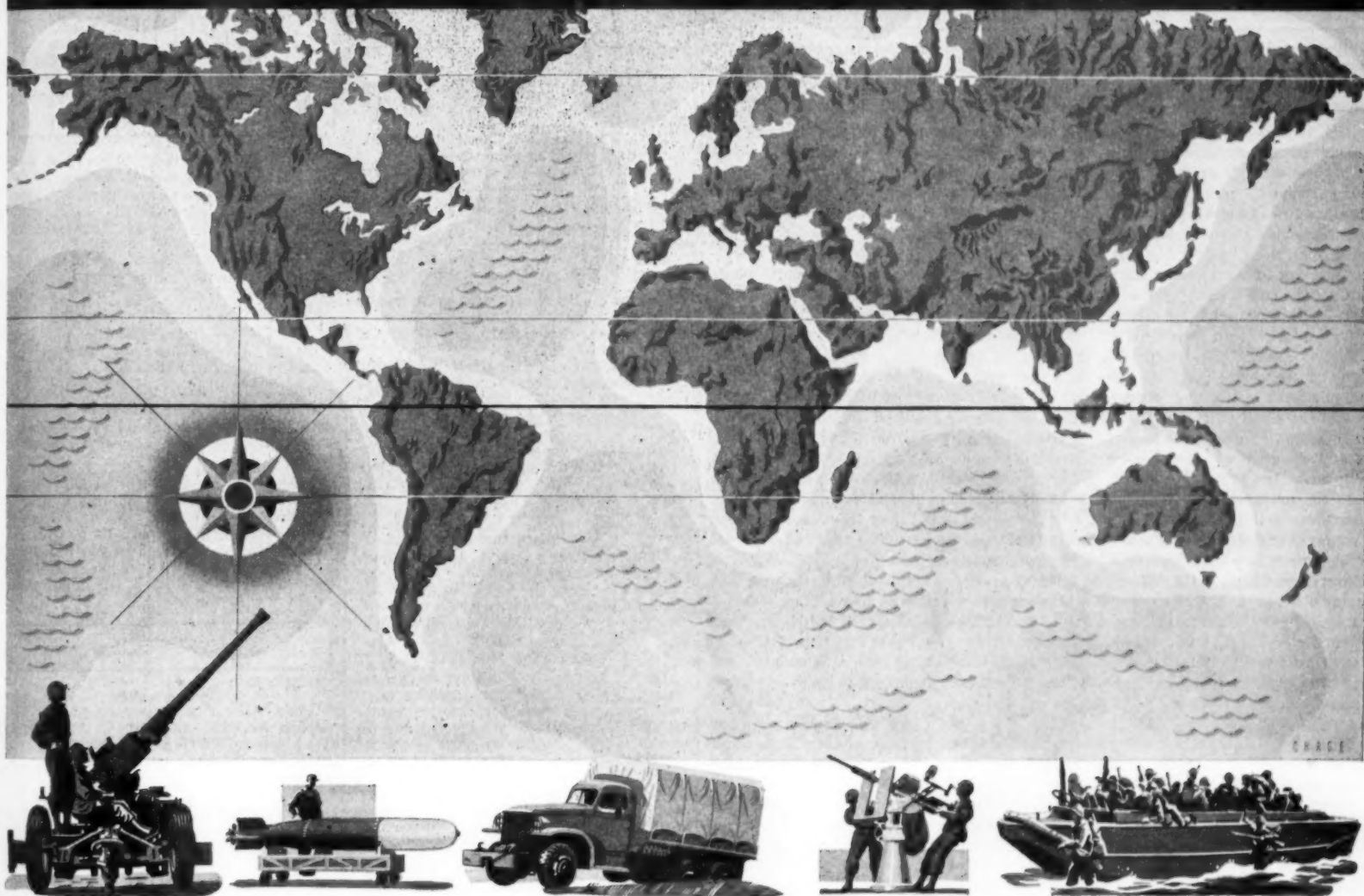
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Advertising Rates on Request  
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation  
Foreign postage \$1 additional per year

Published Every Saturday by the

Army and Navy Journal, Inc.

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest,  
Washington, D. C.

Representatives:  
Hill F. Best  
602 Transportation  
Bldg.  
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SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1943

"Without such an Army, forged, tempered and sharpened, and the sea power which gives it so wide a choice, the action of this war might be needlessly prolonged and might drift towards disastrous stalemate."—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

THE victory of allied and combined arms in North Africa is a prelude to the successful conduct of the greater campaigns in prospect in which the hard learned lessons of Tunisia will be applied. North Africa has been a large scale proving ground for planning and operations. The plans the combined Chiefs of Staff devised, and the tactical doctrines approved by our high command were shown to be sound in respect of such matters as the conveying of troops and supplies and the landing operations. Under the test of fire on the battle field, other practices had to be revised. In its final phases the manner in which the campaign was conducted constituted a demonstration of the readiness with which our leaders and their men absorbed the lessons of the earlier rebuffs. To quote the Secretary of War in his reference to American troops and their commanders, "They blunder, but they don't blunder very long." The imperative necessity of possessing air supremacy whether on land or sea, we now realize more than ever before, and the planes to get it will be supplied to the invading forces when they move. We suffered from the danger of dispersion of small units, but through that suffering we acquired skill in the conduct of such units in battle. The importance of good intelligence and its efficient evaluation, and the peril of placing too much reliance upon any not confirmed, also was driven home, but at a serious cost. Early in the operations the Germans were able to lure our units within range of hidden heavy artillery—a trick against which our commanders in the future will guard. Our troops suffered losses from mines laid by the enemy, but failed to retaliate in kind. Whatever the cause for this omission, we may be sure it has been corrected. The most important lesson of all experience is teaching everywhere, is that of coordination of arms and services, land, sea, and air. The smoothness with which all types of weapons operated as one unified team in the last days of the campaign, reveals the thoroughness with which that lesson was learned. General MacArthur emphasized its need in the Southwest Pacific and Admiral Halsey threatened drastic action unless it was observed in his zone of command. We are getting experience in the hard way, but the bigger campaigns to come will show we know our stuff, and that will spell victory.

EMBLAZONED in letters of gold upon the scroll of American history is the name of Howard W. Gilmore, Commander, United States Navy. The order he gave to save his submarine and its crew, "Take her down!" when he was lying wounded by the gun, how gravely he did not know, will echo down the ages along with the immortal command of Lawrence: "Don't give up the ship!" We dare to say his was a nobler deed than that of the brave commander of the frigate Chesapeake of 130 years ago, for he knew he would die not in the arms of his comrades in the open air, but alone in the depths of the cold waters of the Pacific. In spirit, Gilmore and Lawrence were comrades; their single thought was not self but ship, the Flag it flew, and the country in whose defense they were proudly willing to give their lives. Time is bridged by the sacrifices and dying of the two officers. The hero of 1913 emulated if he did not surpass the hero of 1813, and the devotion to ship and crew shown by the one is equalled by the devotion to ship and crew of the other. Thus dramatically has been demonstrated that the rugged patriotism of the forefathers lives in our generation, and that time and our Institutions have not weakened but, in fact, strengthened it. Our submarines, which go their lonely and perilous way even to the shores of Japan in the cooperative purpose to destroy our enemies, already have performed deeds of valor beyond the words of man to praise. That of Commander Gilmore will inspire them to greater effort and greater bravery, as we are certain their future operations will prove. In memory of this heroic sailor has been given posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor, superimposed upon the Navy Cross and a Gold Star for prior gallant actions. It is as great a recognition as our limited power permits, but if Commander Gilmore could speak, probably his utterance would be less in appreciation of the decoration conferred, than in urgent appeal for proper provision for his widow and two children. He knew the pension they would receive in case he died as he desired—"He said," to quote his wife, "if he had to go he wanted it to be just the way it was, on the bridge,"—would be the pittance of \$61.00 monthly for their support. The wife and two children of a draftee during his service receives an allowance of practically a like amount. Surely the country and the Congress are under an unpayable debt to Commander Gilmore, and the least they can do is for the latter to make an appropriation of \$10,000 for his bereaved, this in addition to the pay for six months which the law allows. We strongly urge the President and Congress to grant this comparatively meagre award, and that the former hand down to his successor of a few years hence a recommendation that the son realize his dearest wish, an appointment to the United States Naval Academy.

## Service Humor

### Safe Refuge

"Aren't you afraid your creditors will see you eating in this expensive restaurant?"

"No! It's the safest place in the world. They can't afford to come here."

—Sagebrush Rattler.

He had a seat on the aisle. For another dollar, he could have had a seat in a seat.

### Deferred

Patriotic citizen addressing a youth milking a cow:

"See here, young man, why is it you aren't at the front?"

"Wal, I reckon it's mostly because this cow ain't no different from any other cow."

—Coast Artillery Command News.

The Army's new Winchester carbine fires so rapidly, they say, that it shoots eight times before you realize you didn't know it was loaded.

### Most Important Job

Captain: "Have you cleaned the deck and polished the brass?"

Sailor: "Yes, sir, and I've swept the horizon with my telescope."

—Scott Field Broadcaster.

### Stickler for Details

Bryan, Texas.—An officer at the advanced flying school here demonstrated both an appreciation of practical values and strict compliance with a request for completeness of reports. This is the report he entered as officer of the day: "At 5:30 A. M. made routine check of yard and guards. While on tour I found a cat and brought it to headquarters building to catch mice."

### Good Reason

"By jove, old boy, I couldn't believe it when I heard you were in the hospital. Why, only last night I saw you dancing with a pretty blonde."

"Yes; so did my wife."—Sagebrush Rattler.

### Good Job

Officer: "What's the big idea? What are you men doing climbing trees and crawling through bushes?"

Private: "Well, sir, we camouflaged the gun before lunch and now we can't find it."—Exchange.

### Definition

A corporal, says Webster's Dictionary, is a non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade.—Kodiak Bear.

### The New Army

Full field inspection was the order of the day. The inspecting noncom confronted a trainee standing stiffly beside his display:

"Your layout's far from GI. Don't you ever consult your basic field manual—you ought to know by now that you must display toothbrush and paste. Now what's your excuse—and it better be good!"

"I use a GI scrub brush," said the private simply and he removed his upper and lower plates to back up the statement. —Rangefinder.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

F.F.C.—The warrant officer test you passed on 20 Feb. was a local examination held to fill local vacancies. These papers would not come to Washington. Your inquiries as to your status should therefore be addressed through channels to the appointing authority, which probably is the commanding general of the 1st Service Command. Your CO can advise you about this.

A.F.B.—The names, locations and strength of horse-drawn outfits in the Army is a military secret.

C.R.—The President would not accept the resignation of an officer in the midst of a war so that he could revert to enlisted status and retire on length of service.

Subscriber—Because the space in this column is required to answer bona fide questions, we cannot print Congressional action on various bills here. Such action is always carried in the Calendar of Legislation published each week, and in separate articles where the importance of the bill justifies.

## In The Journal

### 10 Years Ago

Capt. Adolphus Andrews will be detached as Chief of Staff at the Naval War College, Newport R. I., in June, and assigned Chief of Staff to the Commander Battle Force.

### 20 Years Ago

At the Chicago club on 1 May, a luncheon was tendered Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale, 6th Corps Area commander, by Charles B. Pike, president of the Military Training Camps Association and chief civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

### 30 Years Ago

Lt. Karl Bradford, USA, of Fort Myer, Va., gave a supper 10 May at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D. C., in honor of the bridal party of Miss Marie McMillin Brown and Mr. Charles Mason White, Jr.

### 50 Years Ago

The various reports which are coming from our officers who visited the foreign men-of-war during the review at Hampton Roads are unexpectedly favorable to the ships of the United States fleet. The vessels of the new navy are found to compare favorably with anything the nations of the Old World have sent over.

### 75 Years Ago

The Eastern fisheries suddenly came up in Congress last week in the shape of a joint resolution. This resolution requested the President to send a sufficient number of war vessels to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to protect American vessels in the exercise of their rights, as recognized in existing treaties. The ground of this action is the allegation that the government of the Dominion proposes to impose a tax of \$4 a ton on American fishing vessels, and to send a war vessel to enforce that tax.



**War Department  
Navy Department**
**OFFICIAL ORDERS**

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

**Marine Corps  
Coast Guard**
**WAR DEPARTMENT**

Secretary of War  
Henry L. Stimson  
Under Secretary of War  
Robert P. Patterson  
Assistant Secretary of War  
John J. McCloy  
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)  
Robert A. Lovett  
Chief of Staff  
General George C. Marshall  
Deputy Chief of Staff  
Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney  
Commanding General, Army Air Forces  
General Henry H. Arnold  
Commanding General, Army Ground Forces  
Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair  
Commanding General, Army Service Forces  
Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell

**Army Casualties and Prisoners**

Included in the lists of Army personnel missing, wounded and taken prisoners of war, as released by the War Department are the following:

**MISSING IN ALASKA AREA**

2nd Lt. C. H. Davis Capt. R. D. Matthews  
2nd Lt. B. D. Thornton Capt. A. Benvenuto  
2nd Lt. M. H. Bryant, Jr. 2nd Lt. J. A. Leighton  
2nd Lt. J. K. Shirer 1st Lt. S. P. Couris  
1st Lt. B. W. Carpenter 2nd Lt. E. A. Supinski  
1st Lt. L. D. Hamilton 2nd Lt. N. Wilson  
2nd Lt. T. T. Vasatka 1st Lt. J. J. Constantine  
2nd Lt. T. T. Vasatka 2nd Lt. A. L. Kayser,

**MISSING IN ASIATIC AREA**

2nd Lt. F. R. Verdus 2nd Lt. T. H. Akarman  
2nd Lt. H. E. Burkhardt Capt. W. C. Peterson  
2nd Lt. R. A. Glaessner

**MISSING IN EUROPEAN AREA**

1st Lt. L. B. Smith 1st Lt. W. D. Bloodgood  
2nd Lt. R. V. Somerville 1st Lt. W. S. J. Chubb  
2nd Lt. A. P. Halbrooks 1st Lt. J. B. Clark  
1st Lt. J. D. Dubard, Jr. 1st Lt. D. W. Corson  
1st Lt. F. E. Love 2nd Lt. R. E. Frazier  
2nd Lt. R. J. Swindle 1st Lt. J. J. Byrom  
2nd Lt. H. D. Bowman, Jr. 1st Lt. C. R. Tabor  
2nd Lt. B. H. Brown Capt. D. L. Jones  
2nd Lt. C. P. Grimm Capt. E. H. Reber  
2nd Lt. R. R. Moser 1st Lt. D. H. Brightbill  
2nd Lt. R. W. Smith 2nd Lt. P. E. Byer  
2nd Lt. F. J. Wachtel 2nd Lt. R. M. Anderson  
2nd Lt. K. H. Wofsen Capt. J. B. Brady  
2nd Lt. L. M. Goreski 2nd Lt. M. L. McDermott  
Capt. H. W. Hampy 1st Lt. M. C. Henry  
2nd Lt. R. J. Pickford 2nd Lt. J. W. Spence  
2nd Lt. P. Bouton, Jr. 2nd Lt. W. C. Adams  
1st Lt. W. E. Dyer 1st Lt. W. M. Anderson  
1st Lt. A. E. Reddig 2nd Lt. P. K. Baxter  
2nd Lt. J. J. Keillher 1st Lt. R. L. Brandon  
Capt. G. C. Wahl, Jr. 1st Lt. R. L. Clinton  
2nd Lt. A. Brunsting 2nd Lt. C. R. Grice  
2nd Lt. J. C. Murphy 2nd Lt. C. E. Hoffman  
Capt. C. G. Miller 2nd Lt. E. A. Lewis  
Major C. C. Sheridan 2nd Lt. F. M. McMurry, Jr.  
1st Lt. F. T. Drelich 1st Lt. T. C. Wortham  
2nd Lt. J. G. Reed 2nd Lt. R. L. Madrid  
1st Lt. A. S. Applebaum Major V. S. Zienowicz  
2nd Lt. J. Ercegovich 1st Lt. E. O. Herron  
2nd Lt. H. B. Kaitala Capt. L. W. Lolley  
2nd Lt. E. T. Green 2nd Lt. R. S. Charper  
1st Lt. B. W. Gordon 2nd Lt. L. G. Karnath  
2nd Lt. B. T. Henley Major H. C. Smelser  
2nd Lt. A. D. Mitchell 1st Lt. O. S. Witt  
Capt. T. B. McCormick 2nd Lt. W. M. Goetz  
1st Lt. C. W. B. Cranmer 2nd Lt. G. A. Witterstetter  
2nd Lt. D. W. Lusk, Jr.

**MISSING IN NORTH AFRICAN AREA**

1st Lt. T. H. Borders 2nd Lt. D. W. Olliphant  
2nd Lt. C. M. McMillan 1st Lt. W. L. Robinson  
1st Lt. J. S. Longseth Capt. T. H. Runyon  
2nd Lt. R. C. Tobey 2nd Lt. C. O. Tannehill  
Capt. J. B. Bruce 1st Lt. J. H. Gravestock  
2nd Lt. R. N. Chenoweth Capt. D. H. Williams  
2nd Lt. R. W. Earl 1st Lt. J. W. Bishop  
2nd Lt. V. H. Lindner 2nd Lt. J. W. Veal  
1st Lt. W. K. Long 2nd Lt. B. Guillebeau  
1st Lt. R. E. Maher 2nd Lt. C. W. Knop  
2nd Lt. D. D. Margwarth 1st Lt. V. H. Karpas

1st Lt. C. L. Leonard 2nd Lt. J. R. Huffman  
Capt. R. M. Ritchie 2nd Lt. J. R. Smith  
2nd Lt. W. G. Dunn 2nd Lt. W. B. Williams  
1st Lt. R. A. Johnson 1st Lt. N. R. Angell  
2nd Lt. L. B. Lamb 2nd Lt. P. F. Bowser  
2nd Lt. I. W. Salts Capt. J. Harman  
1st Lt. W. H. Wilson 1st Lt. J. Kaplan  
2nd Lt. J. O. Brown 2nd Lt. W. A. Lovell  
2nd Lt. L. B. Pace Col. C. T. Phillips  
1st Lt. F. E. Bostick 2nd Lt. L. F. Meyer  
2nd Lt. H. D. Duncan 2nd Lt. L. E. Driver  
Lt. Col. R. M. Loe 2nd Lt. W. S. Randolph  
2nd Lt. R. G. Beaton Capt. W. E. Fulmer  
2nd Lt. H. M. Cohn 2nd Lt. H. R. Helton  
2nd Lt. P. A. Lanzo 1st Lt. D. W. Holladay  
2nd Lt. F. J. Graf 2nd Lt. A. L. Landers  
1st Lt. D. Hardin 2nd Lt. E. C. Matheny  
1st Lt. E. P. Umphrey Capt. F. P. Miller  
2nd Lt. J. W. Watson Lt. Col. J. H. Payne  
2nd Lt. M. E. Carpenter 1st Lt. W. E. Taylor  
2nd Lt. O. J. Pence 2nd Lt. L. F. Ludington  
Capt. E. E. Arnold Lt. Col. J. F. Blackburn, Jr.  
2nd Lt. C. L. Doolittle 1st Lt. F. C. Goolsey  
1st Lt. F. M. Mauldin 2nd Lt. T. R. Hokenstad  
2nd Lt. G. H. Ogburn 2nd Lt. L. H. Adkins  
Capt. C. A. Knapp 1st Lt. J. C. Boysden  
1st Lt. L. A. Prehal 2nd Lt. H. W. Gordon, Jr.  
2nd Lt. J. B. Westcott 2nd Lt. H. R. Black  
2nd Lt. J. S. Van Kirk 1st Lt. J. S. Cole  
1st Lt. H. W. Lewis 2nd Lt. L. L. Kropidlowski  
Capt. R. M. Fuller 2nd Lt. R. D. Bower  
1st Lt. C. F. Hee 2nd Lt. L. H. Adkins  
1st Lt. A. A. Morton 2nd Lt. H. W. Gordon, Jr.  
2nd Lt. M. A. Sahl 2nd Lt. H. R. Black  
2nd Lt. I. P. Taft 1st Lt. J. S. Cole  
1st Lt. M. V. Walsh 2nd Lt. L. L. Kropidlowski  
2nd Lt. R. B. Jenkins Capt. R. D. Bower  
1st Lt. C. M. Garber, Jr.

**MISSING IN SOUTH PACIFIC AREA**

1st Lt. L. M. Glasier 2nd Lt. K. Spiker  
2nd Lt. E. D. Woods 2nd Lt. C. C. Hughes  
Capt. L. E. Behling 1st Lt. R. W. Hiken  
2nd Lt. F. H. Clark 2nd Lt. K. O. Banfield  
1st Lt. D. J. Hansen 1st Lt. B. K. Wiesner  
1st Lt. T. H. Lewis 1st Lt. J. P. Harp  
2nd Lt. L. W. Nelson 2nd Lt. H. E. Williams  
1st Lt. M. S. Spadone  
1st Lt. P. H. Doherty 1st Lt. B. A. Hall  
2nd Lt. S. H. Sommers 1st Lt. W. L. Dinn  
1st Lt. O. D. Thomas

**MISSING IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA**

1st Lt. H. H. Hill 1st Lt. F. J. Anderson  
Lt. Col. D. B. Searcy 2nd Lt. J. L. Crane  
Major W. G. Benn 2nd Lt. J. E. Bishop, Jr.  
2nd Lt. J. E. Bishop 1st Lt. C. R. Crowell  
1st Lt. D. E. Emerson 1st Lt. E. H. Hansen  
Major C. S. McFarland 2nd Lt. R. E. Hindman  
2nd Lt. L. S. Meader Major D. C. Young  
2nd Lt. J. R. Osanne 1st Lt. J. R. Hague  
1st Lt. S. L. Regan 2nd Lt. J. E. Titus  
2nd Lt. R. G. Tucker Col. C. G. Riggs  
1st Lt. J. D. Zabel 2nd Lt. L. I. Savely  
Major T. N. Charles 2nd Lt. S. H. Willoughby  
2nd Lt. T. S. Ingram 2nd Lt. W. B. Folker  
2nd Lt. E. Q. May  
2nd Lt. W. R. Werdan

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1st Lt. D. C. Dittler 1st Lt. H. J. Helmbuch  
1st Lt. C. F. Dolan 2nd Lt. W. K. Fox  
2nd Lt. C. O'Leary Major R. S. Morse  
2nd Lt. F. I. Wallace 2nd Lt. K. M. Calise  
1st Lt. R. F. Dakin 2nd Lt. H. G. Carr  
1st Lt. C. F. Watson 2nd Lt. J. H. Mangas  
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1st Lt. I. W. Voorhees, Jr. Capt. G. S. Thomas  
1st Lt. W. M. McFadyen 2nd Lt. W. S. Sorenson  
1st Lt. T. J. Carey 2nd Lt. A. P. Crosswhite  
1st Lt. R. H. Dennis 1st Lt. J. H. Werner

**WOUNDED IN NORTH AFRICAN AREA**

1st Lt. W. D. Bagley, Jr. Flight Officer Jesse N. Baltezer  
Capt. W. V. Lord 1st Lt. H. Q. Rolfs  
2nd Lt. Chas. Pitrat 2nd Lt. A. Duke  
1st Lt. L. D. Bridge Capt. G. J. Burke  
Col. d'Alary Fechet 1st Lt. A. E. Chatfield  
2nd Lt. J. R. Iverson 2nd Lt. G. A. Tews  
2nd Lt. H. M. Goldberg 2nd Lt. G. M. Stambach  
Warrant Officer E. Hochstadt 2nd Lt. H. P. Macconchie  
1st Lt. H. J. Mullin Capt. R. G. Ciccolella  
1st Lt. R. W. Morgan 1st Lt. J. Fink  
1st Lt. J. G. W. Pinke 2nd Lt. L. J. Latart  
2nd Lt. M. R. Giles, Jr. 1st Lt. T. A. Terry, Jr.  
Warrant Officer Frank Finch 2nd Lt. R. K. Brodie  
1st Lt. A. R. Barriaghe, Jr.  
1st Lt. D. O. Donovan 2nd Lt. D. C. Orr  
Capt. H. D. Martin 1st Lt. O. H. Salsbery

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Under Secretary of the Navy  
James V. Forrestal  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy  
Ralph A. Bard  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Air)  
Artemus L. Gates  
Chief of Naval Operations and COMINCH  
Admiral Ernest J. King  
Chief of Staff, COMINCH  
Vice Admiral Richard S. Edwards  
Vice Chief of Naval Operations  
Vice Admiral F. J. Horne  
Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps  
Lt. Gen. T. Holcomb  
Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard  
Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche

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2nd Lt. R. L. Shirley 1st Lt. L. Tufarolo  
2nd Lt. J. H. Ackley 1st Lt. L. Tufarolo  
2nd Lt. J. G. Dennison 1st Lt. R. R. Yahr  
2nd Lt. N. Lucas

**PRISONERS OF JAPANESE  
CAMP UNSTATED**

2nd Lt. I. Kennedy 1st Lt. Oel Johnson  
Col. C. R. McLennan 1st Lt. M. J. Robb  
2nd Lt. V. W. Whitman 1st Lt. J. A. Ryan  
1st Lt. D. Spillers 2nd Lt. M. B. Halver-son  
Col. W. D. Killen

**PRISONERS OF JAPAN AT SHANGHAI**

2nd Lt. M. L. Lewis  
**PRISONERS OF ITALY, CAMP UNSTATED**  
Major I. L. Ferguson Capt. H. O. Machue  
2nd Lt. E. L. Griffin 2nd Lt. C. W. Flink  
1st Lt. J. J. Segars 1st Lt. N. D. Katsenbach  
1st Lt. J. C. Simmons 2nd Lt. J. L. Giblin  
2nd Lt. L. O. Leas 1st Lt. C. H. Herr  
2nd Lt. M. R. Davenport 2nd Lt. F. B. Hawkins  
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Capt. G. Juskalian

(Please turn to Page 1055)

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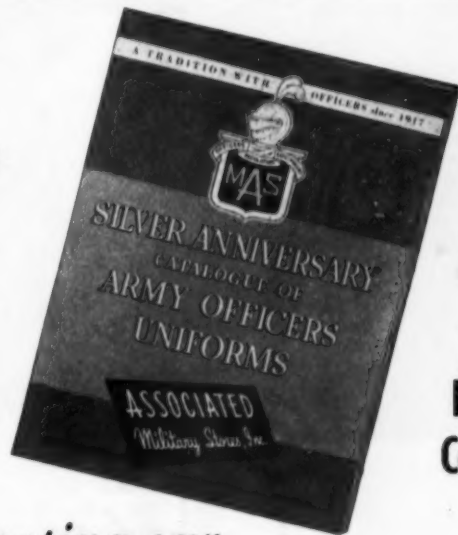
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**Army Prisoners**

(Continued from Page 1053)

2nd Lt. L. Feldman 2nd Lt. G. Long  
2nd Lt. J. Perlman Major N. W. Parsons  
Capt. W. K. Jones  
Capt. P. D. Pickett Capt. L. Eddy  
1st Lt. D. A. Story 1st Lt. J. S. Lochridge

**PRISONERS OF GERMANY AT OFLAG XXI**

1st Lt. J. M. Duffley 1st Lt. H. M. Dunham  
2nd Lt. J. G. Shaljean 1st Lt. N. Boyce

**PRISONERS OF GERMANY AT OFLAG VII B**

Col. T. D. Drake Lt. Col. J. D. Alger  
Lt. Col. J. K. Waters

**PRISONERS OF GERMANY AT DULAG LUFT**

2nd Lt. F. L. Kinal 2nd Lt. G. G. Gray  
2nd Lt. H. R. Decker 1st Lt. C. L. Earnhart  
2nd Lt. R. A. Hillis 1st Lt. R. O. Scheible  
2nd Lt. M. E. Rundall 1st Lt. E. N. McMillan

**PRISONERS OF GERMANY AT CAMP UNSTATED**

1st Lt. R. K. Lyons 2nd Lt. H. H. Pratt  
1st Lt. J. C. Wilkins 1st Lt. E. Kennedy  
2nd Lt. R. K. Douglas 2nd Lt. D. Molr  
2nd Lt. E. F. Schrupp 2nd Lt. E. H. Vanhala  
2nd Lt. W. F. Wigger 1st Lt. J. J. Varhol  
2nd Lt. J. D. Lewis 2nd Lt. J. K. Mann  
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**U. S. War Communiques****NAVY DEPARTMENT**

No. 368, 6 May

North Pacific: 1. On 4 May, during the afternoon, Liberator (Consolidated B-24) heavy bombers, supported by Lightning (Lockheed P-38) fighters, carried out a bombing and strafing attack against Japanese installations on Attu Island. Bomb hits were observed at Holtz Bay, and the Lightnings strafed Chichagof Harbor.

No. 369, 7 May

South Pacific: (All dates are East Longitude). 1. On 5 May, Lightning (Lockheed P-38) and Corsair (Vought F4U) fighters strafed Japanese positions on Vella Lavella Island in the Central Solomons.

2. On 6 May, during the morning, a force of Dauntless (Douglas) dive bombers, Avenger (Grumman TBF) torpedo bombers, and New Zealand Warhawk bombers (Curtiss P-40), escorted by Corsair and Wildcat (Grumman F4F) fighters, attacked Japanese installations at Munda, on New Georgia Island in the Central Solomons. Numerous explosions and fires were observed.

Pacific and Far East: 3. A U. S. submarine reported the following results of operations against the enemy during a war patrol in these waters, early this year, under the Command of the late Comdr. Howard W. Gilmore, USN:

(a) One medium-sized cargo ship sunk.  
(b) One gunboat damaged and probably sunk.

(c) One medium-sized cargo ship damaged.  
4. Commander Gilmore gave his life in the action against the gunboat listed above. As he lay on the bridge mortally wounded by enemy machine gun fire, he ordered his submarine submerged to save it from threatened destruction.

5. These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department Communiqué.

Note—In previous war patrols, the late (Continued on Next Page)

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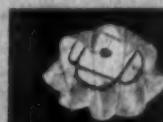
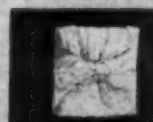
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## U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Commander Gilmore's submarine was credited with sinking a total of 25,946 tons of enemy shipping, in addition to entering an enemy harbor on one occasion and attacking three enemy destroyers, sinking two of them and damaging the third. All of these results of operations have been previously announced in Navy Department Communiques.

No. 370, 7 May

North Pacific: 1. U. S. forces have established military positions, including an airfield, on Amchitka and have been in occupation of this island since January. Amchitka is an island in the Rat Island group, in which is also located the Japanese held island of Kiska. Previous to the occupation of Amchitka

the island of Adak, in the Andreanof Islands, had been occupied by American forces. (Occupation of positions in the Andreanofs was announced in Navy Department Communiqué No. 138, on 5 October 1942.) The announcement of the occupation of Amchitka has been withheld until our positions on this island were fully consolidated.

2. The occupation of Amchitka and Adak were unopposed by the enemy. In the occupation of Amchitka the weather presented the greatest obstacle, causing damage to landing craft and severe privation to personnel in the early stages of the operations. In later periods the positions were subjected to air reconnaissance by Japanese aircraft and light bombing attacks. (Reconnaissance and bombing flights by enemy planes over U. S. positions in the Western Aleutians were reported

in Navy Department Communiques No. 208, 273, 281, and 287.)

3. On 5 May Army planes carried out six attacks against Japanese installations at Kiska. Liberator (Consolidated B-24) heavy bombers, Mitchell (North American B-25) medium bombers and Warhawk (Curtiss P-40) fighters, participated in these raids. Hits were scored in the Gertrude Cove, main camp, North and South Head, Submarine Base and beach areas. A number of fires were started in the beach section and one building was destroyed on North Head.

4. On the same day, Attu was bombed and strafed four times by Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers and Lightning (Lockheed P-38) fighters. Hits were scored on Japanese installations and one enemy plane was destroyed.

Note—Adak Island of the Andreanof group of the Aleutians, 397 miles west of Dutch Harbor, is mountainous and some of its peaks are always snow covered. It has several harbors, which afford good anchorages.

Bay of Islands is a large bay with many islands on the northwest side of Adak, with a land-locked harbor at the head of the bay.

Bay of Waterfalls is at the southwestern point of Adak Island and opens on the Pacific Ocean. It is about four miles wide at the entrance, and extends about eight miles in a northerly direction. The two entrance points are Cape Yakak and Turret Point, important landmarks for ships passing southward of the islands. Cape Yakak is a long flat tableland well defined and easily distinguished, as it has no high peaks on it and is the only point of that nature on the western Aleutian Islands.

Chapel Roads on the eastern side of the Bay of Waterfalls, has anchorage of 20 fathoms, rock and sand bottom.

Kuluk Bay, on the eastern side of Adak Island is a good harbor, with no sunken rocks, but slightly exposed to northeast weather.

Amchitka Island of the Rat Group is 150 miles west of Adak and 550 miles west of Dutch Harbor. It is long and narrow. The northwest end rises to 1008 feet. The eastern extremity forms a peninsula from the end of which a reef extends for two miles. A reef and outlying rocks extend ten to twelve miles south westward from the southeast end of this island.

Constantine Harbor near its easternmost point was reported to have anchorage in 8 to 10 fathoms.

	Nautical Miles	Statute Miles
Adak to Amchitka .....	159	183
Dutch Harbor to Adak ....	397	457
Dutch Harbor to Amchitka ..	550	633
Kiska to Adak .....	212	244
Kiska to Amchitka .....	63	72
Attu to Adak .....	378	435
Attu to Amchitka .....	233	268

No. 371, 8 May

1. On 6 May, during the afternoon, a U. S. plane shot down one Japanese seaplane south-west of New Georgia Island.

2. On 6 May:  
(a) Formations of Army Warhawk (Curtiss P-40) fighters carried out five attacks against Japanese installations at Kiska. Bombs were dropped in all the target areas and direct hits were scored on enemy positions.

(b) On the same day, formations of Army planes carried out seven attacks against Japanese positions on Attu Island.

Liberator (Consolidated B-24) heavy bombers, Mitchell (North American B-25) medium bombers and Lightning (Lockheed P-38) fighters participated in these raids. Hits were scored in all target areas, and several fires were started.

No. 372, 9 May

South Pacific: 1. On the night of 6-7 May, Liberator (Consolidated) heavy bombers, attacked Japanese positions on Kahili, Fauro Island and Ballale Island in the Shortland Island area.

2. On 8 May:  
(a) During the morning a formation of Dauntless (Douglas SBD) dive bombers attacked several Japanese destroyers in the vicinity of Gizo Island, in the New Georgia group. One hit with a 1,000-pound bomb was

(Please turn to Page 1058)

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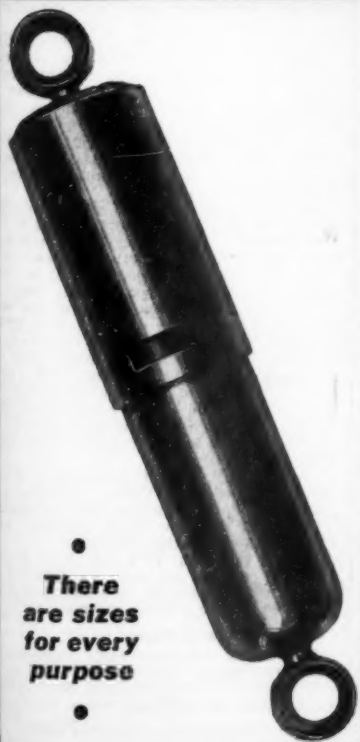
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## U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 1056)

scored on one destroyer, and several near hits were observed on two other destroyers.

(b) The same morning, Avenger (Grumman TBF) torpedo bombers and Corsair (Vought F4U) fighters, bombed and strafed Japanese positions at Munda.

Note: (1) Kahili is two miles north of Buin on the southeast coast of Bougainville Island. (2-b) Munda is on the western coast of New Georgia Island, 180 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield.

No. 373, 11 May

South Pacific: 1. On 10 May:

(a) During the morning, a force of Dauntless (Douglas SBD) dive bombers and Avenger (Grumman TBF) torpedo bombers, escorted by Corsair (Vought F4U), Wildcat (Grumman F4F) and Lightning (Lockheed P-38) fighters, attacked Japanese installations at Munda on New Georgia Island in the Central Solomons. Hits were scored on enemy anti-aircraft positions and several fires were started.

(b) During the afternoon, Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers, with Corsair escort, bombed Japanese positions at Vangavanga on the southwest coast of Kolombangara Island.

(c) All U. S. planes returned from the above attack missions.

Note: Vangavanga on the southwest coast of Kolombangara Island is about 12 miles northwest of Vila.

No. 374, 12 May

South Pacific: 1. On 11 May: (a) During the early morning, a group of Army Flying Fortress (Boeing B-17) heavy bombers bombed Japanese installations at Kahili on Bougainville Island and at Shortland Island. Fires were started at Kahili, but results of the attack on Shortland Island were not observed.

(b) Later in the morning, a force of Dauntless (Douglas SBD) dive bombers and Avenger (Grumman TBF) torpedo bombers, escorted by Wildcat (Grumman F4F) and Corsair (Vought F4U) fighters, attacked Japanese positions at Rekata Bay, on Santa Isabel Island. Two barges and one seaplane were strafed and the seaplane was set on fire.

(c) All U. S. planes returned from these operational attacks.

Note—Shortland Island lies about 6 miles off the southern coast of Bougainville Island. Rekata Bay is on the northern coast of Santa Isabel Island, 135 miles from Guadalcanal airfield.

### GEN. MACARTHUR'S HQ., AUSTRALIA

5 May

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Babo: Our heavy bombers carried out a daylight raid in bad weather on an enemy base, starting large fires and damaging aircraft caught on the ground. Interception was attempted on the return flight over the Aru Islands by six enemy float planes, two of which were shot out of action. We had no losses.

Kel Islands: Talandu Island: One of our medium units bombed and strafed enemy barges and luggers.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Lolobau Island: One of our heavy units strafed enemy barges off shore.

Kimbe Bay: One of our heavy units bombed and strafed Gavelva village and enemy barges, starting fires.

6 May

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Timika: One of our medium units raided the area.

Kel Islands: Tual: Our medium bombers attacked the town, starting large fires in the barracks and wharf area.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Wewak: In a dusk attack our heavy units bombed the town and enemy shipping near Kairiri Island, scoring several direct hits on a 5,000-ton cargo ship, which was left listing and afire. Heavy bombs falling in town and along the waterfront caused large explosions and fires and possibly damaged two 500-ton ships near jetties.

Nine enemy fighters attempting interception were driven off and one damaged. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered. All our planes returned.

7 May

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Manokwari: Our heavy bombers carried out a daylight attack on enemy bases. Heavy explosions and numerous large fires, with smoke rising to 8,000 feet, indicated widespread destruction.

Aru Islands: Taberfane: Our long-range fighters executed an early morning surprise attack on the enemy floatplane base. Nine floatplanes, caught on the beach, were burned and destroyed. A lugger filled with troops was sunk. On the shore, fuel installations and camp areas were strafed.

Kel Islands: Tual: Our heavy units bombed the village.

Timor: Dili: Our medium units at night bombed the airdrome area, starting fires.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: One of our heavy reconnaissance units at low alti-

tude bombed and strafed an enemy ship off the east coast.

New Britain: Gasmata: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome, starting fires.

Cape Gloucester: Our heavy bombers raided the airdrome.

New Guinea: Madang: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome.

Mubo: Our attack planes executed twenty strafing passes over the enemy positions on Green's Hill in support of our ground forces.

Salamaua: Our ground forces in surprise attacks scattered and dispersed enemy outposts and have seized the village of Bobdubi, threatening the enemy's supply lines forward to his position in the Mubo area.

Australia: Five Allied merchant vessels—namely, one medium-sized United States freighter, one large and two small Australian freighters, and one small Norwegian freighter, have been lost as a result of enemy operations against our shipping indicated in the communiqué of 1 May. The majority of the crews were saved, due to prompt action by our naval patrol craft. Our shipping continues to operate in virtually undiminished volume under protection by our naval and aircraft units.

8 May

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Kupang: Our medium bombers attacked the airdrome at night, starting fires in the radio station and the barracks area.

Dutch New Guinea: Babo: Our medium bombers attacked the airdrome at night causing explosions and fires visible for seventy miles. Enemy bombers and fighters in the dispersal area were heavily strafed.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Madang: Our heavy bombers, in a double strike, attacked the airdrome, supply dumps and enemy ground installations, dropping over twenty-one tons of high explosive, fragmentation and incendiary bombs. Explosions and large fires occurred in the fuel dumps and dispersal areas, with smoke rising thousands of feet in the air. Bivouac areas were badly hit. Anti-aircraft fire was heavy, but there was no interception.

Finschhafen: Three of our heavy reconnaissance units successfully bombed the area. Mubo Area: Our attack planes in close support of Allied ground troops, bombed enemy positions over the target area.

9 May

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Timika: Our medium units bombed the airdrome.

Kel Islands: Langgur: Our medium units bombed a new enemy air strip.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Rabaul: Our heavy units bombed Vunakanau airdrome before dawn. One of our heavy reconnaissance units strafed barges, coastal luggers, launches and small power boats at various scattered points along the north coast of New Britain and near Rooke Island.

New Guinea: Wewak: One of our reconnaissance units successfully fought off seven intercepting enemy fighters.

Madang: Our medium units and long-range fighters, with strong fighter escort, attacked a transport and cargo ship off the harbor entrance. The transport, its decks and superstructure crowded with troops, was first set on fire by machine-gun strafing and then sunk by three direct hits from masthead height with 500-pound bombs. Two direct hits with heavy bombs were scored on the cargo vessel which was left burning and sinking. Thirteen or more enemy fighters intercepted, one being shot down and two damaged in aerial combat. Another fighter, caught on the ground before the take-off, was destroyed by strafing.

Enemy-occupied villages along the coast were bombed and strafed on the homeward flight.

10 May

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Kelmama: One of our heavy units bombed the village, starting fires.

Manokwari: Our heavy bombers raided the enemy base, starting fires in the town and in the waterfront area. On the return flight one of our bombers was intercepted by three Zeros, one of which was shot down.

Sorong: One of our heavy units bombed an enemy cargo vessel off the coast.

Ceram: One of our heavy units bombed the enemy-occupied village of Gesar.

Australia: Millingimbi: Seven enemy bombers raided this settlement on Castlereagh Bay, Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, bombing and strafing. Casualties and damage were light. An Allied fighter intercepted and damaged one enemy bomber.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Ubili: One of our heavy units bombed the harbor area.

Talasea: One of our heavy units strafed the area.

Gasmata: Our medium and heavy units bombed the landing strip.

Vitiaz Strait: Rooke Island: One of our heavy units strafed enemy barges near the shore.

New Guinea: Wewak: Our heavy bombers at night raided enemy airdromes, dropping fragmentation and incendiary clusters in dispersal areas.

Madang: Our heavy units bombed the air-

drome.

Sajdor: One of our heavy units strafed the landing strip.

Finschhafen: One of our heavy units strafed the town and airdrome.

Komiatum Area: Our attack planes bombed and strafed trenches and trails in the area.

Bobdubi: Our patrols ambushed a small enemy formation moving along the trail, killing twenty and wounding many others.

11 May

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Babo: Our medium bombers executed a successful night attack on the airdrome and wharf area. Three enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground by bombing. The dispersal bays, which were filled with enemy planes, were heavily strafed and at least twenty separate fires, believed to be burning planes, indicated widespread destruction and damage.

Hits were scored in the oil tank area and along the waterfront, starting fires visible eighty miles away. On the return flight Dobo and a coastal vessel off Kelmama were strafed. Mappi Post: Two enemy floatplanes raided harmlessly.

Aru Islands: Trangan Island: Our long-range fighters destroyed two enemy motor launches in the Serwatoe River.

Timber Islands: Saumlaki: Our heavy bombers on reconnaissance raided the enemy town.

Australia: Millingimbi: Nine enemy fighters executed a strafing attack on this outpost settlement, causing slight damage. Our intercepting fighters shot three enemy planes out of action and damaged two others with the loss in the air combat of one of our own.

Later, three enemy fighters which ineffectively attacked an Allied convoy off the coast were driven away by the ships' anti-aircraft fire, one enemy plane being damaged.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Kimbe Bay: One of our reconnaissance units bombed and strafed enemy surface craft in the bay. Cape Gloucester: Our medium bombers attacked the airdrome.

New Guinea: Finschhafen: One of our heavy units bombed the town area.

Salamaua: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome.

Lae: Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy installations on the isthmus.

Mubo: Our ground forces repulsed an early morning enemy attack on our positions south of Green's Hill.

Milne Bay: Two enemy aircraft raided harmlessly under cover of darkness.

### GEN. EISENHOWER'S HQ. NORTH AFRICA

5 May

Naval: Light naval forces engaged in a sweep of the Axis supply line on the night of 3-4 May encountered to the eastward of Cap Bon Peninsula a large enemy merchant ship escorted by a 650-ton Italian torpedo boat of the Cassiopea class. The merchant ship which was carrying munitions and mechanical transport from Naples to Tunis was blown up. The torpedo boat was also sunk. Some survivors were rescued. No damage or casualties were suffered on our side.

Ground: Period ending at midnight 4 May: Yesterday, activity continued over the whole of the Tunisian front. On the First Army front, French forces continued their successful advance against stiffening resistance, while further north in the sector east of Medjez-el-Bab a strong counter-attack was repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy. His losses in this engagement include two Mark VI tanks, nine Mark IV's and one Mark III out of a total of seventeen tanks employed.

In the northern sector, the Second United States Corps continued to make steady progress in cooperation with French troops on their left and at least one enemy counter-attack was driven off.

On the Eighth Army front there was active patrolling, but the general situation remained unchanged.

Air: Operations of the Northwest African Air Forces yesterday were restricted by bad weather. Fighters of the Tactical Air Force continued their patrols over the forward area. Light and medium bombers and fighter-bombers carried out attacks on enemy gun positions and motor transport. During the course of the day one enemy aircraft was destroyed. None of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

It is now known that the crews of four of the aircraft reported missing yesterday are safe.

6 May

On the Eighth Army front a local advance was made and patrols penetrated deeply behind the enemy positions. The country has been heavily mined.

On the First Army front an attack was made in the evening on Djebel bou Aoukak, which is a hill feature northeast of Medjez-el-Bab, for which there has been considerable fighting already. The attack was successful, the hill was captured and thirty prisoners were taken.

Farther north several counter-attacks were made upon the Second (U. S.) Corps, which were all successfully repulsed. A local at-

tack south of Garzet Achkel was made and succeeded in capturing a part of an important feature after fierce fighting. Advances also were made farther north and in all more than 300 prisoners were taken on this front.

Yesterday heavy and medium bombers of the Strategic Air Force renewed their attacks in strength on enemy shipping, ports and airfields. Flying Fortresses sank a large merchant vessel in the Sicilian Strait, while medium bombers in the course of attacks on shipping sank a lone vessel and scored hits on three others. On one shipping sweep the P-38 Lightning escort shot down nine of a formation of enemy aircraft which was encountered.

The harbors at Tunis and La Goulette were bombed by Flying Fortresses. Many bombs were seen to burst in the target areas. A large ship was hit and fires were started.

Enemy airfields in Tunisia were attacked by medium bombers, bursts being seen among aircraft on the ground.

Light bombers and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force maintained their attacks on enemy troop concentrations and ground positions. Fighter-bombers on shipping sweeps in the Gulf of Tunis scored direct hits on three vessels.

Throughout the day fighters were active over the battle areas. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed during these operations.

On the night of 4 May medium and light bombers attacked enemy communications and transport. From all of these operations four of our aircraft are missing.

The First Army, with the magnificent support of our Air Forces, took the offensive south of the River Medjerda early today. Infantry and armored units have penetrated deeply into the enemy positions. The village of Massicault was captured this afternoon. Many prisoners from a large number of different units have been taken.

The Second (United States) Corps in cooperation with the First Army have also advanced on a wide front against strong opposition. Fighting continues.

Taking advantage of complete air domination and making the most concentrated air attack of the war, the Northwest Africa Air Forces blasted a path in advance of our ground units. More than 2,000 sorties were flown by the Tactical Air Force alone in direct cooperation with the Army and seventeen enemy aircraft were destroyed over their own landing ground.

Our land operations were carried out without any hindrance from hostile aircraft. The Desert Air Force blew up a destroyer in the course of shipping sweeps in the Gulf of Tunis. The Strategic Air Force deprived the enemy of desperately needed supplies, heavily bombing shipping in the Tunisian Strait and the harbors of Sicily. In attacks on two convoys, four barges and four small boats were sunk and a merchant vessel left burning. Strategic bombers gave the harbors at Tripoli and Marsala, Sicily, a heavy pounding, scoring direct hits on a number of additional vessels and damaging harbor installations.

7 May

The offensive launched east of Medjez-el-Bab yesterday morning by the First Army continued to make good progress. All gains have been firmly secured and our armored force has made further considerable advances toward Tunis. The enemy's losses in personnel and equipment have been considerable, but no figures yet are available.

In the northern sector the Second (United States) Corps has captured four important features and their advanced elements are now within nine miles of Bizerte. More than 1,000 prisoners have been taken in this sector during the last two days.

In the south the Eighth Army has made a local attack in the sector southeast of Snauf, and there has been considerable artillery and patrol activity.

Further reports received of yesterday's air operations by light bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters of the Tactical Air Force during their day of intensive activity in cooperation with the Army show that a total of twenty enemy aircraft were destroyed in combat.

In addition to the operations of the Strategic Air Force already reported, B-25 medium bombers yesterday attacked the docks and shipping on Favignana. Bombers and fighter-bombers of the Strategic Air Force during the course of the day's shipping sweeps sank a total of eleven small vessels and scored direct hits on several others; many ships also were sunk in the attacks on the Sicilian ports.

Three enemy aircraft were shot down during these operations. Fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force, in addition to the destroyer which blew up after being attacked, scored direct hits on another destroyer.

During the night of 5 May light bombers attacked enemy airfields in Tunisia and started several fires. From all of these operations ten of our aircraft are missing.

### A special communique:

Our forces continued their successful advance throughout the day.

Troops of the First British Army are now in the outskirts of Tunis, where heavy fight-

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## U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ing is in progress. Many prisoners have been captured.

Armored elements of the First Army are in possession of Le Bardo, where they have taken many prisoners.

Reconnaissance elements of the Second (United States) Corps are in the outskirts of Bizerte.

The Northwest African air forces again dominated the air over the battle, maintaining continuous concentrated and intense air attacks on the enemy, especially on roads congested with troops.

### 8 May

Allied forces yesterday continued their successful advance throughout the day. As has already been announced, armored elements of the First Army entered Tunis at 1450 hours (2:50 P.M. to 10:50 A.M. Eastern War Time) having advanced a distance of some twenty-three miles in thirty-six hours against stiff resistance, including many mine-fields.

In the north, troops of the Second United States Corps had cleared the important town of Ferryville by 1600 hours (4 P.M.) and at 1615 hours (4:15 P.M.) their forward elements entered Bizerte. Many prisoners and much equipment have already been captured, but exact figures are not yet known. The advance continues.

Farther south the French forces with the First Army also made a successful local attack which resulted in the capture of Pont du Fahs and some important high ground to the east of this town.

On the Eighth Army front there was considerable local activity and some prisoners were taken.

Air: With complete air mastery over Tunisia, the Northwest African Air Force yesterday continued its heavy and concentrated attacks on the enemy without effective position. Light and medium bombers and fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force kept up intense attacks on roads congested with enemy troops, destroying many vehicles and starting numerous fires. Enemy airfields near Tunis were attacked early in the day, and bombs were seen to fall among aircraft on the ground. Many attacks were carried out on enemy shipping in the Gulf and the harbor of Tunis.

Fourteen small craft were sunk, a destroyer was left burning, and direct hits were scored on several other vessels. Fighter-bombers of the Strategic Air Force attacked shipping and dock installations at the entrance to Tunis harbor and sank three vessels.

On the night of 6 May, Wellington bombers attacked the docks and shipping at Trapani, while Malta was conducting a similar attack on Marsala. During the same night Beaufighters of the Coastal Air Force destroyed one enemy aircraft, and also destroyed one enemy aircraft on the previous night.

From all these operations four of our aircraft are missing.

Further reports of operations on 6 May show that two additional destroyers were sunk and two others damaged; twenty-five vessels of varying sizes were sunk in the attacks on Sicilian ports, and two additional enemy aircraft were destroyed on that day.

### 9 May

Yesterday the advance continued on the whole of the Eighteenth Army Group front.

In northeastern Tunisia, British armored units of the First Army made steady progress northwest from Tunis, while American armored units of the Second United States Corps converged toward them from Bizerte and Mateur. Meanwhile other British armored units were advancing south from Tunis toward the entrance to the Cap Bon peninsula.

Farther south, French forces with the First Army made a considerable advance over difficult hill country and occupied the key town of Zaghouan.

In the southern sector the Eighth Army also made some advance and captured a number of prisoners.

On the whole front, except for the entrance to the Cap Bon peninsula, enemy resistance has appeared to be completely disorganized and many further prisoners are straggling in. A few isolated pockets of resistance still remain to be mopped-up, and a large amount of war material remains to be collected. So far at least 20,000 prisoners have been taken since operations started on the evening of 6 May.

Air: Heavy and continued attacks on the enemy were maintained throughout yesterday by the Northwest African Air Forces.

The Tactical Air Force made many attacks on enemy troops, vehicles and landing grounds on the Cap Bon peninsula. Bombs were seen to burst among troop concentrations, vehicles were left in flames and many aircraft destroyed on the ground.

Shipping around the coast of the peninsula was also heavily attacked and direct hits scored on several vessels. The Sicilian Straits were kept under constant surveillance by bombers and fighter-bombers of the Strategic Air Force. During these shipping sweeps several vessels were attacked.

A heavy attack on the airfield on the island of Pantelleria was made by strong forces of bombers from the Tactical Air Force and by fighter-bombers of the Strategic Air Force. Several aircraft on the ground were destroyed. Airfield buildings were hit and a large fire was left burning.

During the course of the day, seventeen enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Wellington bombers on the night of 7-8 May carried out attacks on enemy airfields in Tunisia.

From all these operations twelve of our aircraft are missing.

### Special communique:

The Second United States Corps completed mopping up in the area around Bizerte, where organized resistance has ceased.

Three German divisional commanders and their staffs have been captured. The Commander and remnants of the Fifteenth Panzer Division surrendered to their old opponents, the British Seventh Armored Division.

Heavy fighting continues in the area of Hammam Liff and in the area north of Zaghouan.

Since 7 May at least 50,000 prisoners have been captured.

No enemy aircraft has been seen over Tunisia, and the German Air Force appears to have withdrawn from the battle.

### A special naval communique:

During the last few nights, light naval forces have been active in the Sicilian Straits, in the Gulf of Tunis and off the eastern coast of Cap Bon peninsula.

These units have received orders to sink or to fire or to destroy any enemy craft. These operations were carried out by vessels of small tonnage considerably hampered by bad weather.

Only a very small number of enemy surface ships were sighted. Although some of our ships suffered from air-attack, our losses were negligible.

Full reports are not yet to hand.

In the early morning hours of 9 May, our light naval forces sank two enemy merchant ships, one of them of medium tonnage.

Enemy positions at Kelibia, on the eastern coast of Cap Bon peninsula, were shelled by our naval forces in the course of the night of 8 May and the next day at daybreak.

There are no indications at present that the enemy will make any attempt to embark any large forces.

### 10 May

Naval: Intense activity continues on the part of our naval and coastal forces to prevent any escape of the enemy by sea.

With the clearing up and surrender of Bizerte and Tunis, most of the recent naval work has been carried on on both sides of Cap Bon peninsula where the enemy troops that remain are concentrated. The peninsula is closely blockaded, though full reports are still lacking from the many ships at sea. The naval task has been sustained and arduous, particularly on the part of the inshore patrols of light craft.

There have been incidents in plenty in addition to those reported in the Allied African Headquarters naval communique yesterday afternoon. It is now learned that yesterday morning one of our ships sank a large full of troops, oil and ammunition about thirty miles northeast of Cap Bon. One of the Allied light coastal craft also torpedoed a ship in Rasidra anchorage on the east side of the Cap Bon Peninsula. The enemy vessel blew up.

In the afternoon, another of our ships bombarded an enemy battery at Sidi Daoud on the west side of the peninsula with successful results.

The blockade continues without remission and will be continued until the Cap Bon Peninsula is in Allied hands and the last enemy troops have been accounted for.

Ground: In Northeast Tunisia all organized fighting ended on the Second United States Corps front at 11 A.M. yesterday, the terms of surrender being unconditional. It is estimated that about 25,000 prisoners have been captured in this sector alone, including six generals, but counting has not yet been completed. Large quantities of enemy equipment and war material have also been captured.

Mopping-up operations continue in the sector southeast of Tunis. Heavy and bitter fighting is still in progress and the enemy are resisting with determination.

By the evening our armored elements had made progress and the advance continued. French forces also met with strong opposition in the Zaghouan sector, but succeeded in making a local advance.

In the Eighth Army sector active patrolling was carried out throughout the day and a local attack achieved all its objectives. Some prisoners were taken.

Air: Yesterday the Tactical Air Force maintained its heavy and continuous attacks on the enemy in the Cap Bon Peninsula. Troops and transport were attacked without respite and great damage was caused. Shipping round the coast of the peninsula and to the east of Bizerte was bombed. Vessels were sunk, others damaged and considerable losses were caused to enemy personnel.

A strong force of light and medium bomb-

ers attacked the airfield on Pantelleria. Bombs burst among aircraft on the ground and several fires were started.

The Strategic Air Force carried out its heaviest bombing raid of the campaign when the docks and industrial area at Palermo were attacked by very large formations of Flying Fortresses and medium bombers with Lightning escorts. Many of the targets in the area received direct hits and great fires were left burning. Thirteen enemy aircraft were shot down in the course of this raid.

On the night of 8-9 May Wellington bombers attacked airfields in Sardinia and light bombers attacked enemy troops and vehicles in the Cap Bon Peninsula. During the same night Beaufighters of the Coastal Air Force on patrol destroyed five enemy aircraft.

From all of these operations five of our aircraft are missing.

### 11 May

Naval: Intense naval activity still prevails off the coast of the Cap Bon peninsula, where large fires were seen last night. The coast is closely watched and blockaded and the work continues of mopping up small parties of the enemy striving to escape by sea.

A detachment of our light naval forces sank three small craft in the Gulf of Tunis and made prisoners, including a German general officer.

It is learned that during the night of 9-10 May, light naval forces, working close inshore, also sank two small vessels off Cap Bon and took prisoners. Later, they attacked small craft lying in Kelibia Roads with gunfire and torpedoes.

Army: Yesterday armored units of the First Army made a complete break-through in the Hammam Liff area and advanced southeast. By evening advanced elements had reached the outskirts of Hammamet. The towns of Soliman, Grombala and Menzel-bou-Zelfa have now been taken over by British infantry units. Prisoners are still coming in.

Air: Strong forces of Flying Fortresses of the Strategic Air Force made heavy attacks on Milo and Borizzo airfields in Sicily yesterday. Many fires were started and bombs were seen to burst among a large number of aircraft on the ground.

Wellington bombers attacked the docks and other targets at Palermo on the night of 9-10 May.

Attacks on enemy troops, motor transport and positions in the Cap Bon Peninsula were continued throughout the day by the Tactical Air Force and by fighter-bombers of the Strategic Air Force. Again great damage was inflicted on the enemy and many vehicles were destroyed.

Light and medium bombers attacked the airfields, the docks and shipping at Pantelleria. All targets were well covered by bombs. Fires were started and several vessels were hit.

During the course of the day's operations four enemy aircraft were destroyed. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed during the night of 9-10 May.

Five of our aircraft are missing from all these operations.

### A special air communique:

A powerful formation of Allied bombers escorted by more than 100 fighters today dropped tons of bombs over the port and installations of Marsala in Sicily.

Direct hits were observed on the marshaling yards and warehouses. One enemy ship was set on fire. Vast fires were started by the Allied bombers and were visible in daylight as far as the North African coast.

At the same time, the harbor of Pantelleria was attacked for the sixth time in a few days. Several ships were hit.

### 9TH USAF, HQ. CAIRO

#### 5 May

Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force attacked the harbor at Reggio Calabria and the Taranto Harbor during daylight yesterday.

Because of heavy cloud coverage, results of the bombing were difficult to observe at Reggio Calabria, although hits were seen on the mole and on buildings in the harbor area.

At Taranto hits were observed in the harbor and among fuel installations at the harbor's edge.

From the above operations all of our aircraft returned.

#### 7 May

Liberator bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force successfully attacked shipping and harbor installations at Reggio Calabria Harbor shortly after noon yesterday.

Direct hits were scored on at least two large merchant vessels, from one of which the explosion threw flames and billowing white smoke high into the air. Hits were scored on moles and harbor installations.

The formation was attacked by enemy fighters, one of which was shot down and another was damaged.

From this operation one aircraft is missing.

#### 10 May

At daylight yesterday, heavy bombers of the United States Army Air Forces carried out a successful attack on Messina harbor. Direct hits were scored on ferry slips, where two ferries were berthed, on a locomotive

roundhouse, on railway yards and other harbor targets.

Other aircraft attacked a small enemy merchant vessel yesterday in the Aegean Sea. Fire broke out among the deck cargo.

Six smaller ships, three in an island harbor and three at sea, were attacked. One was set on fire and probably sunk and the remainder were damaged.

On the previous day our aircraft were responsible for sinking one vessel and severely damaging another which was abandoned by its crew.

From these and other operations all our aircraft returned safely.

#### 10 May

Liberator bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force attacked harbor installations at Messina, Sicily, in the forenoon of Sunday, 9 May. Numerous direct hits with heavy caliber bombs were observed on ferry slips and ferry boats, on a locomotive roundhouse and in the railway yards adjacent to the ferry terminal.

Our formation was attacked by enemy fighters, of which several were damaged. From this operation all our aircraft returned safely.

### 10TH USAF, HQ. NEW DELHI

#### 5 May

On 3 May the railroad station at Myingyan, west of Mandalay was a target of B-25 medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force. Hits on the station building were observed, and an explosion, followed by a large fire, was caused in buildings west of the station.

On 4 May our medium bombers attacked engine sheds at Maymyo and railroad yards at Pakokku and Alon. Hits were observed on engine sheds and machine shops. Explosions occurred in smaller buildings adjacent to the main target. Near hits on rolling stock were reported by crews bombing Pakokku.

From these operations all our aircraft and crews returned safely.

#### 6 May

Heavy bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force dropped more than thirty tons of bombs on Toungoo, Burma, Tuesday.

One formation, which concentrated on the Japanese army headquarters in the town, reported all their bombs had fallen in the target area. Several explosions were observed and heavy damage to buildings and ground installations was reported.

Another formation also observed two secondary explosions at Toungoo which were attended by heavy black smoke characteristic of oil fires.

A second formation scored hits on rolling stock and railroad tracks and a probable hit on a railway station.

Yesterday our B-25 medium bombers attacked railway installations at Nyngyan, west of Mandalay. An engine turntable was demolished and hits were registered on tracks and storage sheds.

From these operations all of our aircraft and crews returned safely.

#### 7 May

The Namtu mines in Burma were targets of B-24 heavy bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force on 6 May. These mines, producing large quantities of silver, lead and zinc, were made unserviceable by their owners when Burma was evacuated.

Recent photographic reconnaissances show that the Japanese are preparing to make repairs and resume operations. Antiaircraft guns were installed to protect the work of restoration. Our bombers observed hits on the flotation plant and the concentration mill through which all ores are processed.

Our B-25 medium bombers the same day attacked railroad installations at Myonaung junction in Burma. Hits were observed on marshaling yards and at the junction of Mina Lin and marshaling sidings. Fires were left burning.

Our P-40 fighters operating from Assam bases bombed and strafed enemy positions at Wawang, causing fires. At Kamaling covered wagons in the vicinity of the landing strip were strafed.

On 5 May our heavy bomber formations dropped twenty tons of bombs each on railroad installations at Proma and Pynmana. At Proma large fires were started in railroad storage sheds. Hits were observed on rail junctions and upon a rice mill. At Pynmana the target area was blanketed. Many fires were started, one of which was attended by a violent secondary explosion. Smoke columns were visible thirty miles away.

From these several operations all aircraft and crews returned safely.

#### 8 May

The Namtu mines west of Lashio again were the target for B-24 heavy bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force Thursday. Direct hits were observed on the smelter plant, on the narrow gauge railway and on small buildings in the target area. A violent explosion was followed by a fire seen at the smelter plant.

On the same day our B-25 medium bombers attacked railroad installations at Seday, between Mandalay and Lashio. Hits were observed on the tracks and retaining walls.

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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Foreign Affairs**—Fateful consequences already are beginning to emerge from the clearance of Axis Forces from North Africa. The entire Dark Continent and the Island of Madagascar now are under Anglo-American-French control. Strategically, the United Nations are in possession of open land and sky ways, partially equipped with railroads, extending from Morocco's Atlantic ports to the Middle East and India, and, protected by air umbrellas, convoys to those regions will be able to pass through the Mediterranean, Suez Canal and Red Sea. Soon, particularly when Sardinia, Sicily and Pantelleria are occupied, American and British shipping will be able to abandon completely the long route around the Cape of Good Hope to Suez, Persia and India. The turn around being thereby greatly shortened, the transport of troops and delivery of supplies, particularly to Russia and India, will be tremendously accelerated; and vessels will be released for service in other theatres. Faced by the knowledge of the greater mobility obtained by the United Nations, Hitler and his General Staff will be less inclined to descend upon the Near East in an effort to effect a junction with the Japanese marching from Burma through India. Were such a connection made, Germany would have access to the oil and vegetable fats of the East Indies, and the production of southern Asia, and her defeat would be well nigh impossible. To defend his so-called fortress of Europe, Hitler must thin his lines in order to guard the Mediterranean as well as the Atlantic shore of the Continent, and any plan by him to inaugurate another campaign against the gallant Red Armies must take the expanded demands upon his manpower into account. Further, he must retain sufficient forces to suppress disorders in the conquered nations, and in this connection it was fear of a revolt that caused him to reimpose martial law in the Netherlands. The neutrals of Europe, too, understanding the meaning of the surrender of North Africa, will be less inclined to respond to Axis requirements. Reports from Italy indicate growing acceptance of the inevitable by her people, and there is gloom and the beginning of fear, in Germany; and undoubtedly in accordance with the desire of Rome and Berlin, General Franco suggested that the time had come for peace, an appeal met with the uncompromising reply: "Unconditional surrender." Tojo and his War Lords appreciate that Axis defeat would mean their ruin, and they know now they can expect less help from their beleaguered associates.

It was to deal with the new phases of global strategy opened up for the United Nations by the African victory that upon the invitation of the President, Prime Minister Churchill and his Military and Lend-Lease leaders and Chiefs of Staff in England and India, came to Washington this week to discuss the next steps to be taken against the Axis and Japan. In accordance with the practice that has been consistently followed, Premier Stalin was informed of the proposed conferences. He knew that his participation would be welcome, and his views were solicited; and this likewise is true of Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek. In short the conferences were not intended to be devoted to the drafting of plans for operations solely by the American and British Chiefs, but to the preparation of coordinated campaigns which would concentrate the maximum of power against the enemies of the United Nations. It is confidently believed this single aim will be achieved, and that cooperative measures will be inaugurated which will result in actions in Europe and the Far East. These measures will be by land, sea and air, for the personnel of the entourage of Mr. Churchill reveals that these several theatres are under review. That they relate to assault upon the entrenched Axis is shown by the participation in the conferences of General Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Sir Dudley Pound, Admiral of the Fleet; Sir Charles Portal, Chief of the Air Staff; Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport; Lord Cherwell, statistical officer for the Prime Minister; Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings L. Ismay, Chief staff officer to the Prime Minister in his capacity as Minister of Defense, and Assistant Secretary E. C. Jacobs, of the War Cabinet. That the Far East is an important part of the discussion is disclosed by the presence of Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British military forces in India; Admiral Sir James Somerville, Commander-in-Chief of the British Eastern Fleet, based at Ceylon, and Air Chief Marshal, Sir Richard Peirse, air commander-in-chief in India. Recently, the President called to Washington for conference on the southwestern Pacific situation Lt. Gen. Sutherland and Lt. Gen. Kenney representing General MacArthur, and for discussion of operations against Japan in and from China Lt. Gen. Stilwell, commanding the China-India, Burma theatre, and Maj. Gen. Chennault, commander of the 14th Air Force in China. There have been reports that General Eisenhower would be brought to Washington, but his activity in North Africa precluded such action. British reports forecast that General Marshall, Chief of Staff, will be given command of the Allied forces which will invade Europe at several different points, and this would seem to be logical in view of his familiarity with the plans which have been considered or are being devised.

Not only military, but economic, political, and post-war settlements are believed to be subjects of the discussions occurring at the White House this week. The military discussions of necessity include the suppression of the submarine, so that greater quantities of munitions and all kinds of supplies can reach our own forces abroad, England, Russia, India and China. There are high hopes that as a result of additional planes, destroyers and corvettes, and coordinated operations, a substantial reduction in losses will occur. As to supplies, there is the application of Lend-Lease, and Lord Beaverbrook and Averill Harriman, who are here also, are equipped to discuss the methods by which the needs of American troops and Russia and China will be taken care of. In the political sphere, there are such questions as the satisfaction of Russia, the adjustment of the differences between that country and Poland, achievement of the unification of the French factions under Giraud and de Gaulle, and the status of the Italian colonies of Tripoli and Libya, and the character and nationality of the personnel selected to administer them. Ambassador Phillips has returned to Washington from India, and it is reported that the conflicting aspirations of the peoples of that subcontinent, are being discussed. Regarding post war settlements, to be reconciled are the differing ideas of the President and the Prime Minister, and in connection with them there is the uncertainty respecting Stalin's attitude and less uncertainty as to the territorial claims he will advance.

The nature of the terrific problems under discussion is apparent from the above brief survey, and naturally there are differences which must be reconciled. Take, for instance, the matter of the Second Front, which Premier Stalin is continuing urgently to press. There is no doubt of the views of the President regarding this necessity. He expressed it in February when he stated that the consequences of the Allied victory in Tunisia would be "actual invasions of the Continent of Europe," and over-

powering blows in the west to assist the Red Armies. While Mr. Churchill is equally emphatic, apparently he is disposed to go slow in inaugurating these invasions, for, on 22 March, when it was evident North Africa would be won, he said that he could imagine that "some time next year—but it may well be the year after—we might beat Hitler." Then, he observed, we would immediately transport all the necessary forces and other apparatus to the other side of the world to punish Japan, rescue China, free British and Dutch lands, and drive the Japanese menace forever from Australia and New Zealand. Thus the purpose of the President and the Prime Minister is the same; the apparent divergence between them is the question of time when the power of the United Nations shall be exerted conclusively. Meanwhile, we may expect operations which will lead to the end that is in view.

**Dual Pay Under Economy Act**—The War Department has recommended against enactment of a bill, S. 738, which would permit retired warrant officers who served as commissioned officers in World War I to draw their retirement pay and the full pay of the government position they may be holding. The bill would suspend for the duration of the war the provisions of the economy act limiting retired personnel holding government posts to a total of \$3,000 a year from the two sources. The department stated that it saw no "injustice or hardship" created by the economy act provision.

In hearings on the 1944 Navy Appropriation bill, released this week, the names of 24 retired officers and warrant officers of the Navy holding government positions on 31 Dec. 1942 were listed. The list included the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, a retired ensign; Representative Ed. V. Izak, of Calif., a retired lieutenant commander; Chairman Land of the Maritime Commission, a retired rear admiral; Maritime Commissioner Edward Macauley, a retired captain; the Chief of the Weather Bureau, a retired commander, and the U. S. Ambassador to Russia, Admiral William H. Standley.

**Navy Hydrographic Office**—The N. S. Naval Hydrographic office placed on sale this week a new chart of Antarctica and the Southern Polar Regions which had been in preparation for several years and which is described as the most complete ever issued for the region.

It includes all information previously published and a great deal that has never been published before, including the data from all previous expeditions as well as that obtained by the recent expedition of the U. S. Antarctic Service under Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd.

Comdr. R. A. J. English, USN, who commanded the Bear on the first trip of Rear Admiral Byrd to the Antarctic and who was secretary of the U. S. Antarctic Service, which organized the recent expedition, supervised the production of the chart in the hydrographic office.

Names given to areas in Antarctica include: Franklin D. Roosevelt Sea and Roosevelt Island, both named for the President of the United States; Mount Iken, named for the Secretary of the Interior; and Cordell Hull Glacier, named for the Secretary of State.

The chart shows for the first time the new land explored or sighted by plane by the recent Byrd expedition. It also includes oceanic depths in the waters surrounding Antarctica.

**Army Air Forces**—Maj. Lewin B. Barringer, former Chief of the AAF glider section, who is missing in an airplane lost at sea in January received the first award of the Edward J. Evans Glider Trophy for "the greatest individual contribution to glider development during the year 1942." At the same time, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious service as Chief of the Glider Section of the Army Air Forces." In a ceremony at the Pentagon Building last week, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Hanley, Deputy Chief of Air Staff, made the presentations to Major Barringer's wife, Mrs. Helen McEwan Barringer, 3122 Q St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

The P-47 Thunderbolt fighter, now in quantity production for the Army Air Forces, is a high altitude, single-seat heavy fighter plane reported to be able to fly in excess of 400 miles per hour. One of the newest types, it is capable of performing at heights of 40,000 feet and has a ferrying range of 1,000 miles.

As originally brought out, the P-47 had eight 50-calibre machine guns. These guns give the plane fire power at the cycle rate of 6,400 rounds per minute, or more than 100 rounds of ammunition per second. The rate of the lead fired per second is equal to twenty 30-calibre machine guns.

The Thunderbolt is a low-wing monoplane with conventional retractable landing gear. It has a wing tip span of 41 feet, length 32 feet, height 13 feet and a gross weight of 13,500 pounds. It is powered by a R-2800 motor rated at 2,000 horsepower and has a turbo-supercharger. The propeller is four-bladed automatic control, full-feathered type.

The method of evaluating claims as to enemy planes destroyed and probably destroyed by the Army Air Forces in combat is based on a careful and thorough analysis of all available information on each action by the Wing and Group Commanders and the Intelligence Officers. There are only three circumstances in which an enemy plane is definitely counted as lost. These are: (1) If the plane is seen descending completely enveloped in flames; (2) If the plane is seen to disintegrate in the air, or the complete wing or tail assembly is seen to be shot away from the fuselage; (3) If the plane is a single seater and the pilot is seen to bail out.

Enemy aircraft are not counted as having been destroyed on the basis of flames licking out from the engine, or a wheel or some other similar part of the plane seen to be shot away.

After each combat mission, every fighter pilot and member of a bombardment crew is interrogated by Intelligence Officers. When any crew member claims having shot down or damaged an enemy plane, he is questioned about all pertinent details. He is questioned also about claims of other crew members. After the briefing is completed, the Intelligence Officers make a composite break-down and their official reports are on the conservative side.

Taken into consideration by the Commanding and Intelligence Officers are the following: The number and type of enemy planes attacking; the direction and angle of attacks; the range at which the gunner is believed to have opened fire and the distance at which he believes he destroyed the plane; the rounds fired and the results; the time, place and altitude of our planes, and their positions relative to other factors.

A plane is counted as having been probably destroyed if it is believed to be sufficiently in flames to preclude the chance of extinguishing the fire, or when damaged



to the extent where it is believed it must have crashed, but where there is not 100 per cent certainty.

A plane is counted as having been damaged when parts are seen to be shot away. The Commanding and Intelligence Officers, in analyzing the claims, are cognizant that as long as the enemy has a plane in the air, some skeptics will doubt the accuracy of the claims of enemy planes destroyed. Consequently the first thought of the officers is to eliminate duplicate claims. They do so whenever there is any doubt.

The officers in the South and Southwest Pacific have a less difficult problem in this regard because of the structure of the Japanese Zero plane. If it is hit right, the Zero explodes, and there is no question that another enemy aircraft has been destroyed.

**Medical Department**—A new method of completely sterilizing the air of hospitals, nurseries, barracks and dwellings was reviewed recently by members of the Civilian Epidemiological Board of the U. S. Army at its annual meeting in the District.

The method, developed by four scientists of the University of Chicago Department of Medicine under supervision of the Board, consists of vaporizing a small thimbleful of triethylene glycol, a chemical cousin of some radiator fluids, into the air. As little as one gram of the fluid dispersed in this way through 100 million cubic centimeters of air—the amount in a large room such as an army barracks—is sufficient to kill all pneumonia and streptococcus germs within a few minutes. The material has no odor and is not harmful to human beings.

Margaret D. Craighill, Dean of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, was commissioned a Major, Medical Corps of the Army, on 10 May, the first woman ever to receive such an honor. She was immediately assigned to the Division of Preventive Medicine of the Surgeon General's Office, her duty to specialize in preventive medicine for the women in the military service, the members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Brig. Gen. James Stevens Simmons, A. U. S., Director of the Preventive Medicine Division, Office of The Surgeon General, has been appointed visiting Lecturer in Public Health on the Staff of The School of Medicine, Yale University, for the period of 10 March 1943, to 30 June 1944.

**Army Ground Forces**—**HEADQUARTERS, AGF**—Lieutenant General Ben Lear, temporarily directing Army Ground Forces in the absence of Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair, in a farewell message commended the Second Army which he commanded for their "devotion to the Nation and to the cause for which our country is fighting."

The message, forwarded to Second Army Maneuver Director headquarters, told of General Lear's departure on a month's leave of absence to terminate on 31 May, the date required by law for his retirement, and the subsequent orders sending him to Ground Force Headquarters.

"These conditions terminate my active association with the Second Army," he said, "and it is now my desire to attempt to adequately express to the officers and soldiers who have served with me during all or part of the two years and seven months I commanded the Second Army, my gratefulness for their personal loyalty and friendship. Their soldierly qualities to the cause for which our country is fighting will always be an inspiration to me.

"The motto of the Second Army has been—'Fit to Fight!' I hope this motto will always be kept uppermost in mind.

"To all officers and men of the Second Army, I wish the very best of luck."

Promotion of Maj. William G. Bartlett to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Captains Willard L. Hart and John C. DePrez to the rank of Major was announced this week at Ground Forces headquarters.

**SECOND ARMY**—A more serious American soldier—better disciplined and better trained than those participating in previous maneuvers—was the observation made by General Officers following a critique at the conclusion of the first problem of Second Army maneuvers.

"I am well pleased with what has been accomplished thus far," Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, Second Army Commander, said. "We still have much to learn but I have noticed marked progress. There has been great improvement in order and discipline and in clearing roads of traffic rapidly. This reflects the result of good training."

General Fredendall stressed the need for "air consciousness" and said if we didn't learn it now, "it will be costly later on. Digging in should be automatic" he said. "Every man should dig a foxhole to fight in and a slit trench to sleep in."

**ARMORED FORCE**—Colonel William H. Nutter has been appointed Secretary to the General Staff, Headquarters, Armored Force, succeeding Col. Charles V. Bromley, Jr., who has been assigned to field duty.

Three members of the Portuguese General Staff Mission, touring major training and industrial centers, observed Armored Force units on a recent visit to the 10th Armored Division at Fort Benning, Ga. The visitors were Lt. Col. Joviano Lopes, Capt. Luiz Maria de Camara Pina and Capt. Jos Antonio da Rocha Belezza Ferraz.

Promotions of Armored Force School officers include: to Colonel, John H. Claybrook, Walter Burnside and Orville W. Martin; to Major, Frank S. Johnson; to Captain, Arthur W. Berger, Carl Morgan, John A. Williams, Joseph J. Cambal, Willie O. Clause, Ernest E. McAllister, Victor R. Drawbaugh, Chester W. Roemmelt, Edward J. Bannon, Lloyd L. Longey, Dale F. Miller, Victor N. Bradley, Ira Nelson, Hubert F. Leadbeater, Francis G. Haley, Grady L. Hicks, Edwin S. Young, Douglas Dillard and Boni V. Bloom; to First Lieutenant, Vernon R. Foster, William S. Vilda, Harry A. Carlson, George W. Olmstead and Alfred E. Douglas.

**ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND**—Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, Commanding General of the Antiaircraft Command, with headquarters in Richmond, Va., was a featured speaker over the Army Hour radio program on Sunday, 9 May 1943. In his address he said: "I am sure that I give no comfort to the enemies of this nation when I tell you that the number of young Americans now being trained to man antiaircraft guns, searchlights and barrage balloons is greater than was the strength of our entire army three years ago. This number too is exclusive of the tens of thousands of antiaircraft artillerymen, already trained, who are now serving overseas or in the defense of our principal cities and industrial centers here in the United States. That the fire from our American antiaircraft guns is effective and greatly feared by our enemies has been proved time and again at Bataan, Corregidor, New Guinea, Guadalcanal, and most recently in North Africa.

"The antiaircraft weapons with which the American Army is equipped today are at least the equal of those of any other nation. Today our troops man large guns

that can take under fire enemy bombers flying four, six, and even eight miles above the earth, and they man smaller guns too that fire at such a tremendous rate and with such accuracy that enemy planes caught in their stream of bullets have but a small chance of escaping."

**Signal Corps**—The Army Communications Commercial Agency—successor to the Commercial Service Branch of the Army Communications Division of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer—is being established this weekend at 50 Broadway, New York City. It will function as a field installation under the control of Col. I. H. Treest, Director of the Army Communications Division.

The new agency will perform all Signal Corps functions in connection with commercial communications service for the Army, except that which is procured and administered by the service commands. It will prepare budget requirements and approve allotment of funds for such services and facilities in the continental United States. It will review, record, file, and distribute all contracts and service orders covering commercial communications service, and it will determine the basis for charge and applicability of provisions of service contracts. The Agency will investigate, study, analyze and conduct research into matters involving the application of established policies, Army Regulations, procurement regulations, statutes, decisions, published opinions and directives as pertaining to the Army Communications Division.

Appointment of Lt. Col. Arthur J. Wehr as Executive Officer of the Western Signal Corps Replacement Training Center, Camp Kohler, Calif., has been announced. Colonel Wehr succeeds Col. R. W. McNamee who has been re-assigned. Colonel Wehr has served as Assistant Executive Officer in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., and as Executive Officer at Camp Murphy, Fla. The Western Signal Corps Replacement Training Center is headed by Col. Harry E. Storms.

Col. William O. Reeder and Col. John H. Gardner, both Signal Corps, were among the 63 general officer nominations sent to the Senate by the President last week. They were nominated to be Brigadier Generals. Colonel Reeder is Commandant of the Eastern Signal Corps School at Fort Monmouth, N. J. Colonel Gardner is Director of the Signal Corps Aircraft Signal Service, Wright Field, Ohio.

**Famine in Europe**—Now that the invasions of Europe are in early prospect, the conditions which our troops and the United Nations will have to meet, are being movingly portrayed for our people by Dr. Howard E. Kershner, Executive Vice President and Director of the International Commission for the assistance of Child Refugees. Dr. Kershner has just returned from southern France. He says the infant mortality rate in Axis occupied countries is at least 200 per cent higher than in pre-war days, and the weight of new-born babies has decreased almost half of normal due to semi-starvation of the mothers. He predicts that unless adequate relief is immediately forthcoming, a whole generation of children will die of starvation. Besides five million children, there are large numbers of destitute and unemployed men and women in Belgium, Holland, and Norway. The Germans are permitting food to reach only people whose work is of value to the German war effort. The others are slowly starving. To start an experimental operation to protect child life in Belgium, Holland and Norway, the food required probably would mount to 30,000 to 40,000 tons monthly. The cereals could be supplied from Canada and the meats, fats and other foods from South America. The Swedes will furnish the shipping, and the Exiled Governments possess ample funds to meet all charges. Under agreements made with the Germans, Greece is receiving foods which reaches Greeks only, and like agreements can be made for the other countries named. The feeding operations, however, can be undertaken only if the United Nations' blockade be opened, and in this case, should the Germans seize the stocks for their own use, which would not assure more than a day or two food supply for their people, the arrangement could be cancelled immediately.

**Japanese Trophies**—Naval Air Station, Dallas, boasts a record number of veterans of the war in the Pacific, both officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps. Among the interesting tales they tell is that of the roaring trade in flags, pistols, swords and other paraphernalia taken from the enemy.

American fliers particularly seemed anxious for these souvenirs. The Marine who could lay his hands on a Jap officer's gold inlaid hari-kari knife was sure of getting between \$200 and \$400 from later arrivals. The broad officer's sword carried by both ground troops and Jap airmen could be bartered for \$200 and officers' pistols brought \$100 each. Small rifles were sold for \$5.00 apiece.

Principal demand, however, was for the small Jap flags each soldier carried in his helmet. These were not company or battalion insignia, but small Rising Sun emblems on which were inscribed in Japanese what appeared to be the names of the soldier's companions and the engagements he had been in. They were bringing \$50.00 each until enterprising Americans got the idea of duplicating them from parachute silk, causing a marked decrease in the demand.

**National Service Life Insurance**—Personnel of all grades who have been in service for over 120 days now have another chance to obtain National Service Life Insurance. Approval of Public Law 36 on 12 April gives such personnel another 120 days from 12 April to apply for such insurance without further medical examination. Under the law, even personnel who are now hospitalized are eligible for the insurance.

Both Army and Navy officials privately are expressing concern over the large number of persons who should have government insurance but have not taken it out. There is a general disinclination to prescribe compulsory insurance for there are doubtless many men who do not need insurance. The only compulsory insurance now in effect requires aviation cadets, who are issued \$10,000 in insurance free while they are undergoing flight training, to continue such insurance after graduation as long as they are on flight duty.

A possible solution to the problem of reaching other personnel may be the Clark-Walsh bill previously reported in this paper. This bill would automatically require commanders to deduct premiums for \$10,000 in insurance for all personnel until such personnel state in writing that the government insurance plan has been explained to them fully and they still do not want National Service Life Insurance or do not want the full amount.

An Army insurance officer, referring to this bill, S. 1024, told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, "It has been my experience as an insurance officer that the most difficulty is in contacting the individual soldier rather than in convincing him to carry the maximum insurance. Also this bill would put the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the maximum insurance on the individual soldier. Yet it con-

forms to the spirit and letter of the original act in not making the maximum mandatory."

Senator Clark, of Mo., last week introduced another bill, S. 1053, amending the insurance act to provide coverage of \$5,000 for personnel during their first 120 days of service. Personnel are given 120 days to apply for insurance, and the proposed amendment of Senator Clark would insure that they were protected in event of death or total disability between the time of enlistment or appointment and the expiration of the period of grace.

**Army Transportation Corps**—Under a decentralization policy to increase efficiency in the field, two divisions of the Transportation Corps, Army Service Forces, have transferred their operating branches from Washington, D. C., to New York City.

The branches of the Transit Storage Division moved 10 May and started functioning at 25 Broad Street, New York 13 May. Included are the Equipment, Maintenance and Utilities, Accountability, Reports and Statistics, and Operations and Inspection Branches.

Five branches of the Highway Division moved to the same New York address 13 May, and are functioning there as of 14 May. These are Highway Traffic Engineering, Field Operations, Transportation of Material, Transportation of Persons, Research and Statistics, and Administration Branches.

The new offices will be under the Deputy Chiefs of the respective Divisions, the Chiefs remaining in Washington. The move is purely geographical, as the branches will continue their present functions as part of the Headquarters of the Chief of Transportation.

**Bureau of Yards and Docks**—Practically total completion by mid-summer of a \$900,000,000 program of facilities for shipbuilding and repair is expected by the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks. Some of the heaviest, hardest-hitting ships of the new United States fleet are being constructed at these shipways and outfitting yards.

As part of the job of creating the facilities for constructing the mightiest fleet in the world, the Bureau has undertaken shipbuilding and repair facilities aggregating \$425,000,000—installations just for Naval establishments alone. This program is more than 85 per cent completed at present.

The \$425,000,000 represents the cost of piers, dredging, shops, shipyards, weight handling facilities, services, and utilities. It is exclusive of collateral facilities such as barracks for crews of ships undergoing overhaul, dispensaries, cafeterias, offices, administration buildings and labor board structures, schools, laboratories, and security items—all necessary to a shipbuilding and repair facility. It also is exclusive of the \$511,000,000 drydock program, which is primarily for the servicing and repair of ships.

In order to provide facilities at Naval establishments for shipbuilding and repair, the Bureau of Yards and Docks had to build additional piers for outfitting and repair work, increase the depth of water along-side some old piers in order to handle deeper draft vessels, provide additional and larger cranes for handling heavy items, build new shops and expand existing shops, construct additional shipways in order that new vessels could be laid down, increase such services as steam, electricity, welding, and water—conduct all this work with the minimum of interference to

existing facilities, and complete it within the shortest time possible.

In addition the Bureau of Yards and Docks, on behalf of the Bureau of Ships, supervises the Government-financed shipbuilding and repair facilities constructed at private yards. This program aggregates around \$520,000,000, all but \$20,000,000 of which has been completed to date.

**Naval Aeronautics**—The Navy's second inland training aircraft carrier, the USS Sable, was commissioned 8 May at the Lake Erie Yard of the American Shipbuilding Company and will soon leave for "somewhere on the Great Lakes" to begin the training of Navy flyers. She was turned over to her commanding officer, Capt. W. K. Berner, USN, by the Supervisor of Shipbuilding for this area, Capt. Ross P. Schlabbach, USN, whose headquarters are in Cleveland.

The Sable, which has been converted from the luxurious lakes steamer Greater Buffalo, will never see salt water and carries no armament but will work as a training ship.

Although the ship has a 500-foot flight deck and an island superstructure exactly like a combat carrier, it has no hangar deck because the planes used for training flyers aboard her will be based ashore. Because of this added space, quarters for officers and crew are spacious and seem almost luxurious to those aboard who may have served on cramped Naval craft. On the main deck are roomy crew's quarters forward and a large wardroom and officers' quarters aft. Much of the furniture in these quarters was salvaged from the Greater Buffalo and appears on the fancy side to Navy men used to sterner stuff.

The conversion was directly supervised at Buffalo by Lt. Comdr. A. E. Eisele, USNR, who had the same responsibility for the Navy's first inland carrier, the USS Wolverine. The Wolverine was converted from the former steamer Seandbee and completed at the same yard last August just before conversion of the Sable began.

**Quartermaster Corps**—A series of storage depots have been established by the Office of The Quartermaster General to handle War Aid (lend-lease) shipments of clothing and textiles, Col. Robert C. Brady, Commanding Officer of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, announced this week. The result will be an aid to manufacturers, and a speed-up of shipments to our Allies. The new plan was worked out by officers at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot in collaboration with the International Division of the Office of The Quartermaster General.

Formerly, Colonel Brady says, manufacturers had to hold finished goods and wait for authorization from the War Department before they could ship them to ports of embarkation or holding and reconsignment points. Now they ship them to storage depots, where they are held for shipment, or to inspection depots for inspection and subsequent reshipment to the storage depots. Payment is made promptly upon receipt of reports certifying that the goods have been found satisfactory by Quartermaster Corps inspectors.

**Army Ordnance Department**—An Ordnance Historical Advisory Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman. Dr. Freeman is the editor of the *Richmond News Leader*, and president of the Southern Historical Society. His four-volume biography of Robert E. Lee won the Pulitzer Prize in 1934.

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Army and Navy Regulation

### Officers' Summer Uniforms

Smartly-tailored and extra-cool; made of the famous genuine cloth. Army uniforms in Mohair Khaki and White; Navy uniforms in Mohair Khaki. Buttons included in their low price. At Men's Stores, Post Exchanges and Ship Service Departments.



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**Seagram's 7 Crown** A rich...yet delicate-tasting blend of the world's rarest whiskies\* and choice, mellow, neutral spirits...priceless stocks which today are utterly irreplaceable, the "finest" of Seagram's great reserves.

\*BLENDED WHISKEY. 86.8 PROOF. The straight whiskies in this product are six years or more old, 35% straight whiskies, 65% grain neutral spirits. Seagram-Distillers Corp., N. Y. C.



Other members of the committee are James Troslow Adams, editor-in-chief of the Dictionary of American History and author of *Epic of America*; R. V. Coleman, managing editor of the Dictionary of American History; Dr. Dumas Malone, director of the Harvard University Press and former editor-in-chief of the Dictionary of American Biography; Brigadier General Benedict Crowell, president of the Army Ordnance Association and former Assistant Secretary of War; and Maj. Gen. William H. Tschappat, former Chief of Ordnance.

The committee will act in a consultant capacity to the 14 officers and civilian specialists who constitute the Historical Section of the Ordnance Department, under Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Chief of Ordnance. This section is now preparing a comprehensive history of Ordnance in the current war. Individual volumes will be devoted to such subjects as small arms, artillery and motor transport.

Harlow H. Curtice, vice-president of General Motors Corporation and general manager of the Buick division, disclosed at a conference of metal working industry authorities and newsmen this week, in Flint, Mich., the Buick process for steel shell case manufacture. Describing the development as "one of the toughest jobs in the history of military production" and at the same time one of the most critical assignments in view of the need to conserve copper, he said its accomplishment is the result of close cooperation between Buick metal working technicians and the Army Ordnance steel shell case committee representing a large section of the American metal working industry.

The Buick process, he said, is one of several developed by the Ordnance committee and involves extrusion and cold working of bar stock steel, drawing it into the size and shape of a 75 mm. artillery shell case and providing it with the high physical properties required in firing. It has been made available to the Government for use by other manufacturers without license and is now in use in the production of other shell sizes. The steel shell cases replace cases made of brass, the principal component of which is copper.

The steel shell case is hot extruded and cold drawn through a series of operations including heat treatment from a billet of steel  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep. Perfect surface is given the metal by grinding, eliminating defects which would tend to carry through the subsequent operations. The billets also are inspected by a magnaflux method which shows up internal imperfections.

After being brought to a specified temperature in an induction furnace, the steel blank is extruded in a standard forging press forming the cup for the shell case. On this press the upper die member is a hot die steel punch, nitrided for improved wearing qualities and rounded at the end to form a smooth radius at the base of the cup. The lower die has a cavity the size of the formed cup, or virtually the same diameter as the heated blank.

The punch extrudes the blank from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches to about 4 inches. A second hot operation is carried out after the piece has cooled somewhat. The second hot press is about the same as the first, except for slightly altered tooling, extending the draw two inches further, or to about six inches.

After cooling in air, the cup is cold sized in a press, drawing it out only slightly, followed by several operations including annealing, acid pickling, cleaning to remove scale and chemical treatment.

A spectacular step in the process is the series of four cold drawing operations, all carried out on a single 750-ton press, having four punch and die stations so arranged as to carry an approximately equal load of about 150 tons per station. The depth of the cold draw varies slightly over the four dies, being controlled by the length of the punch. Four men handle the press and during one stroke the six-inch cup is drawn to 15 inches and to the approximate form of the finished case, a total draw of nine inches with no substantial change in diameter.

According to Buick technicians, this is a real test of the drawing qualities of the steel and it is pointed out that few pieces are torn or split in these severe operations.

The case is cold headed in a press equipped with a two-stage indexing die, the steel in the base of the shell case being flared out so that the flange can be machined. Tapering the mouth of the shell case is considered one of the most critical steps since the cold steel must be made to flow into the desired taper without wrinkling or distortion and without the support of a punch on the inside. The case is simply forced into a tapered die cavity in two stages, both on the same press.

Punches used on all cold drawing operations are made of hardened high speed steel chromium plated. Lower dies in the cold operations are generally steel rings with tungsten carbide inserts on the working surfaces.

After tapering, the mouth end of the shell case becomes appreciably harder because of the cold working, so it is annealed once more. This softens up the mouth and assures complete obturation, that is, a tight seal in the gun barrel to prevent the explosion from blowing back into the breech.

The cases are inspected and transferred to automatic lathes which face the head, rough and finish form the flange and drill the primer hole. Reaming and counterboring the primer hole are performed on vertical machines and great care is required in these operations since specified tolerances are unusually close.

A final stress relieving is performed in a batch type electric furnace, this heat treatment adding approximately 10,000 p.s.i. to the yield and ultimate strength of the

case. The coating specified to provide protection from corrosion and sparking is an unpigmented phenolic varnish, the painting and baking operations being fully automatic. Once coated, the cases are carried slowly between two banks of infra-red lamps after which they are automatically cooled and readied for shipment.

Speaking before the annual meeting of the Transportation and Maintenance Sections of the Society of Automotive Engineers in New York during the past week, Brig. Gen. Julian S. Hatcher, Chief of Field Service, Ordnance Department, paid tribute to the automotive industry for its splendid performance in the war effort. Recalling the work of that industry, he said: "The ultimate victory of this great nation and its allies is made possible only through what you have done, what you are doing, and what you will do. That is true because this is a war of motors—every submarine at sea, every plane in the sky, and every tank in the field depends on motors designed and produced by you gentlemen and your associates. Because this is an automotive war, victory will come to those nations who can design and produce more and better motors."

#### Parties for Officers

The Junior Council of the National Council of Jewish Women will resume its series of informal parties for officers in the armed forces on Sunday, 16 May, at 8:00 p.m., in the Club Studio of the Hotel Fairfax, 2100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. All officers are invited.

#### 20,000,000 Pieces of Mail Weekly

Mail from home goes to United States soldiers at overseas installations from the Arctic to the Antarctic at the rate of over 20,000,000 pieces a week, and ap-

proximately one-third as much comes back from American fighting men in all quarters of the globe to their home folks.

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FOOD  
MACHINES  
Mixers • Slicers • Peelers  
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The War Department has officially designated the following as authorized dealers in uniforms for Army officers and warrant officers. They stock the Regulation two-piece uniform (coat and matching trousers); drab wool trousers (light shade); dark wool trousers; long wool overcoat; short wool overcoat; wool service cap; and wool garrison cap. Each garment carries the "Regulation Army Officers' Uniform Label."

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Revelation can be purchased from all wholesale druggists or August E. Drucker Co., 2228 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.



## U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 1059)

Yesterday our medium bombers dropped thirteen tons of bombs on the Mu River bridge, twenty-five miles west of Mandalay.



## Knox Caps

FOR OFFICERS  
OF THE ARMY AND NAVY



The Crest of Knox in every cap assures the officer who wears it the utmost in quality, service and comfort.

Obtainable from authorized Army and Navy retailers, and from Army Post Exchanges and Navy Ship's Stores, here and abroad.



## Knox Hats

KNOX the HATTER

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Direct hits with 1,000-pound bombs were reported on the bridge and its north approach. Two formations of heavy bombers dropped twenty-seven tons of bombs on railroad installations at Toungoo. Many fires were caused, while direct hits on various buildings, rolling stock and tracks caused heavy damage.

Both flights were intercepted by enemy fighters. In the attack on the first flight one of the enemy fighters was destroyed and another damaged. The attack on the second flight was driven off.

Our fighters, from bases in Assam, attacked Japanese positions at Kangpu, seventeen miles northeast of Myitkyina, with light demolition and fragmentation bombs. All projectiles landed in the target area, starting two large fires.

From these operations all our bombers and fighters returned, but an observation plane is missing from a mission over Rangoon.

## 9 May

B-24 heavy bombers of the Tenth Air Force on 8 May dropped fifteen tons of bombs on the railroad yards at Rangoon. Direct hits were observed on the locomotive roundhouse, which was claimed destroyed. Other bombs damaged tracks and warehouses. Three large fires were started. Enemy fighters intercepted. Driving off the attackers, one enemy fighter was damaged.

A second heavy bomber formation attacked the Sinye railroad bridge, twenty-eight miles north of Pinyinana. Damage to tracks was observed.

Our B-25 medium bombers attacked the Natkayang railroad yards, twenty miles

west of Mandalay. One locomotive was destroyed by bombs. The bombing planes then descended to low level to strafe other locomotives, three of which were reported damaged. Damage was also reported to one of the tracks and to rolling stock.

Our fighters from Assam bases, using 1,000-pound bombs, destroyed three approach spans and displaced the center plan of the Lailaw railroad bridge, five miles south of Mogaung. Additionally, the main pier was damaged. Other fighters strafed enemy installations at Kamaing and Nayselk with unreported results.

A report on a medium bomber operation on 5 May states that in attacks on railroad installations at Alon, five miles north of Monywa, hits were obtained on warehouses, with fires started in two.

From these operations all aircraft and crews returned safely.

## 10 May

B-25 medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force yesterday bombed barracks occupied by the Japanese at Maymyo. Bombs were seen to burst in the target area, leaving a number of buildings in flames.

A second formation of mediums attacked railway yards at Yamethin, 107 miles south of Mandalay. Hits were observed on tracks, rolling stock, engine sheds and other buildings. Heavy explosions and many fires were reported.

P-40 fighters from Assam bases attacked the Kamaing area in Northwestern Burma with light demolition and fragmentation bombs. Three fires were started among enemy installations.

Another fighter formation concentrated on an enemy truck repair center near Makingkwan. They attacked with incendiary and fragmentation bombs and followed by strafing. Fires were left burning, one of which was characterized by a heavy column of black smoke.

On Saturday medium bombers attacked railway yards at Kyaukse, twenty-five miles south of Mandalay. All bombs fell in the target area, destroying or damaging the main station, warehouses and rolling stock.

Enemy fighters intercepted and in the battle which followed three enemy planes probably were destroyed.

On Friday medium bombers again attacked the Myitnge railroad bridge with large caliber bombs. Many direct hits were reported on the bridge structure and on the north approach.

From all these operations all our aircraft and crews returned safely.

## 11 May

B-25 medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force on 10 May attacked enemy railroad installations in Central Burma at Ywataung and Pyawbwe.

At Ywataung direct hits demolished an engine shed. Explosions and fires attended other hits on storage sidings and among rolling stock. At Pyawbwe hits were observed in the center of a rail junction and among warehouses. Explosions and fires were reported.

P-40 fighters from our Assam bases concentrated on destruction of enemy troops and installations in the Myitkyina area, supplementing strafing attacks with light demolition and fragmentation bombs.

At Kwin, twelve miles northeast of Myitkyina, the entire town was left ablaze. Several fires indicated that fuel dumps had been hit. At Seniku, twenty miles northeast of Myitkyina, two fires were observed. At Nanayaselk, thirty miles northwest of Myitkyina, ten buildings were reported destroyed and fires were left burning.

From these several operations all aircraft and crews returned safely.

## 14TH USAF, HQ., CHUNGKING

## 5 May

4 May the Fourteenth Air Force planes of the United States Army Air Forces attacked the Hanoi-Haiphong area of Indo-China and Samah on the southern tip of Hainan Island.

The mission was the heaviest bombing and strafing raid of the war against Japanese installations from China-held bases. B-24s and B-25s escorted by P-40s reached their targets without interception and against ineffective anti-aircraft fire.

In the Hanoi-Haiphong area it is estimated 75 per cent of the bomb tonnage struck the target areas, destroying or heavily damaging fuel and ammunition dumps, warehouses, one refinery, coal yards and dock installations. Many fires were observed.

At Samah airdrome hits were scored on hangars, barracks and runways. One fire threw a column of smoke two miles high, believed from fuel storage.

The P-40s strafed the target areas following the bombing operations and on the return flight destroyed two locomotives and also strafed a supply train with undetermined results.

(Continued on Next Page)



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**U. S. War Communiques***(Continued from Preceding Page)*

Chinese pilots attached to several Fourteenth Air Force units participated in this successful mission.

All our planes engaged in this operation are accounted for.

**10 May**

On 8 May B-24s, B-21s and P-40s of the Fourteenth United States Army Air Forces in China attacked the Tienho and the White Cloud air bases at Canton.

These installations are important training, assembly and staging points for Japanese Air Force activities in China, Indo-China, Burma and the Southwest Pacific.

Striking these objectives in waves, heavy and medium bombers dropped over forty tons of bombs with complete accuracy.

Hits were scored on dispersal areas, hangars, fuel storage dumps, repair shops, factories and runways, causing heavy damage. In addition approximately six enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

A number of large fires were started, with smoke from one visible more than a hundred miles from the target area.

Anti-aircraft fire was heavy, but enemy interception was delayed due to our planes reaching the objectives virtually undetected.

Following the bombing runs, a large formation of Zeros and I-97s attempted to intercept a flight of heavy bombers and was engaged by the P-40 fighter escort. In a fifteen-minute running battle our fighters destroyed thirteen planes while gunners riding the B-24s confirmed three more. Five other aircraft probably were destroyed and two damaged.

One medium bomber and crew was lost in this action. All other planes and personnel are reported safe.

**Honor Gen. Drum**

The gold medal of the American Irish Historical Society was presented to Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, at the annual dinner of the society in New York city, 9 May. The presentation was made "in tribute to his leadership in organizing the defense of the Republic."

James McGurkin, president of the society, described General Drum as "a great soldier and a great American."

**"Are You Ready For Sea?"**

Supply Corps officers at various naval activities are stressing individual personal attention to naval personnel in order that each man may have his affairs in order before going to sea. To best protect the interests of the men passing through naval activities and to minimize the hardships suffered by the dependents of these men a check-off list is furnished and the men are required to fill in the form and return it to the disbursing office. The questionnaire headed "Are You Ready For Sea?" has been utilized and includes questions concerning insurance, allotments, family allowances, service records, pay, etc. Under allotments questions directed to be answered include:

Have you registered allotments for the support of your dependents?

Have you designated the purpose for which your allotments have been registered (i.e. dependency, savings, etc.)?

Have you instructed your dependents to notify the Allotment Office of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts upon a change in their mailing address?

Have you fully acquainted yourself with the various purposes for which allotments can be registered?

Have you investigated the advantages of Savings Bonds as investments?

If so, have you investigated the method of buying bonds by means of allotments?

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AGAINST LOSS OR THEFT****Always carry****BANK OF AMERICA  
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Are bonds previously purchased being kept in a safe place ashore?

If the answer to these questions is not YES the men are urgently requested to see the disbursing officer. They are fore-

warned that neglecting to contact the disbursing officer might result in serious hardship to himself or his dependents.

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**COINCIDENT** with the visit of the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Winston Churchill at the White House was that of President Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia, planned some weeks ago and which followed the usual programme for official guests.

While here M. Benes has as his American Military Aide, Brig. Gen. Edward M. Smith, USA, and Captain W. E. Moore, USN, as Naval Aide, who attended with him this past week the various functions arranged in his honor. At the State dinner Wednesday evening the heads of the Services were also guests. M. Benes remained overnight at the White House, leaving for Blair House Thursday morning.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs.

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Frank Knox have asked friends to accompany them on a short cruise on the Sequoia tomorrow, with luncheon on board.

The Under Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert P. Patterson left Thursday for Garrison-on-Hudson to spend a few days at their farm there. Lt. Robert P. Patterson, Jr., who spent last week-end with his parents in Washington, has finished his training at Clovis, N. M., and is awaiting orders.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Louis McC. Little have leased their home in Georgetown to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russell of New York and expect to go to Nonquit, Mass., by the first of June.

Mrs. Ralph A. Bard, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, with Mrs. Walter G. Layman, wife of Col. Layman, USA, as co-hostess, entertained a group of women at tea last week, in the company being those who are serving as volunteer workers at the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Club House in Washington.

Mrs. Francis Hill (Ansley Spalding), whose husband, Lt. Col. Francis Hill, FA, is overseas, has taken a position as one of the librarians in the Field Artillery Library, Ft. Sill, Okla., and is making her home in Lawton, Okla. Mrs. Hill has spent the past fifteen months in Washington and Ft. Bragg with her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Isaac Spalding.

Mrs. Asa Margrave Lehman, wife of Col. A. M. Lehman, MC, was recently elected Regent of Merion Chapter of the D.A.R., and with the retiring Regent, Mrs. Charles M. Stuard, received at a tea, in commemoration of the forty-eighth anniversary of Merion Chapter. Many State Officers and Regents from Chapters in the Philadelphia area were in attendance. Mrs. Lehman is the mother of Lt. Hugh Roberts Lehman, now serving overseas. Beside the D.A.R., Mrs. Lehman is an active member of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania and the Red Cross. She is living for the duration, while Col. Lehman is away, with her mother, Mrs. William McClintock at the family home in Ardmore, Pa.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Philip Brown have had as guests at their home in Foxhall Road in Washington, Col. and Mrs. William M. Gordon who stopped off en route to Col. Gordon's new post in Georgia. Their son, Lt. William T. Gordon is on duty overseas, and his wife, the former Betty Brown, is making her home with her little daughter, with Gen. and Mrs. Brown for the duration.

Mrs. Clarence Walter Richmond, wife of Col. Richmond on post abroad, is going to West Point, 1 June, for an important event in the family. Young Cadet Clarence W. Richmond, Jr., will not only celebrate his 23rd birthday, but will receive his commission in the army and on the following day claim as his bride, Miss Nordene Devereaux McCarthy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McCarthy of Larchmont, N. Y. The wedding is to be in the Holy Trinity Chapel at the Point.

(Please turn to Page 1068)



Ft. Monroe P.M.O.

**MISS ELEANOR W. PHILLIPS** whose engagement to Lt. Robert Pepin Jones, Jr., of Fort Monroe, Va., has recently been announced. Miss Phillips is the daughter of Col. Wilmer Stanley Phillips, commander of the Coast Artillery regiment at Fort Monroe.

### Weddings and Engagements

**COL.** and Mrs. Edwin V. Dunstan announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Ruth Elizabeth, to Capt. Roscoe Barnett Woodruff, Jr., Army Air Corps, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Roscoe B. Woodruff. Miss Dunstan will be graduated in June from Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Tex.

Captain Woodruff was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1941.

Maj. and Mrs. Robert Bert Faus of Honolulu, Hawaii, announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine Elizabeth, to Capt. Burton Curtis Andrus, Jr., Army Air Corps.

Miss Faus was born in Honolulu, graduated from the Punahou School in 1940, attended Bryn Mawr College and is now a student at the University of Pennsylvania Medical College.

Captain Andrus, son of Col. and Mrs. Burton C. Andrus, USA, attended Purdue University, Millard's West Point Preparatory School and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1941. He received his wings as a Bombardment Pilot at Ellington Field, Texas, in March 1942.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Myron C. Cramer announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Tom Watson O'Bryon, USNR. The wedding will take place in June, in Washington.

Maj. Hugh A. Allen, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Allen announce the engagement of their daughter, Collis Cherrington Allen, to Lt. John Lloyd McKee, FA, USA, son of Brig. Gen. John Lloyd McKee and Mrs. McKee.

Miss Allen attended George Washington University and is a member of Tau Omicron Phi, Army and Navy Sorority. Lieutenant McKee is a graduate of West Point, USMA, class of '42.

Miss Margaret F. Fisher was married to Capt. Kermit Charles Zieg, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon J. Zieg, 79 Richards Rd., Columbus, Ohio, in the Indiana Methodist Church, Columbus on 17 April. Dr. R. L. Tucker officiated.

Her father was the late Capt. Harold H. Fisher, Inf., and her mother, Mrs. H. H. Fisher, resides at 67 E. Pacemont Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Lucette Colvin, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Mechling Colvin of

Greenwich, Conn., was married 8 May, at 5 P.M., to 1st Lt. Robert H. Dunlop, Jr., USA, only son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert H. Dunlop of Washington, D. C., at the home of the bride's parents, "Old Orchard," Field Point Drive, Greenwich, Conn.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore an ivory-colored moire robe de style with an ivory-white and gold brocaded train attached at the shoulders. The tight bodice, the bateau neckline, and the sleeves were finished with rare heirloom lace. Her veil, which has been in her mother's family for many generations, was of Point de Bruxelles. She carried a spray of gardenias, white lilac and iris.

Mrs. Edwin Lex Bacon of New Canaan, Conn., was matron of honor. Mrs. Dickerman Hollister of New York City and Greens Farms, Conn., and Mrs. Robertson Fobes Smith of Washington and Philadelphia were the attendants. Miss Vera Whitmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Payne Whitmore of Greenwich, Conn., was the flower girl.

Lt. Col. John Mason Kemper, USA, of Washington, D. C., was best man. The ushers were Fitz John Colvin, brother of the bride, and Lt. Comdr. Robertson Fobes Smith of Washington, D. C. and Philadelphia. A reception followed.

After a short wedding trip the couple will reside in Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Wilmer Stanley Phillips of Fort Monroe, Va., announce the engagement and impending marriage of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Waters Phillips, to Lt. Robert Pepin Jones, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pepin Jones of Chevy Chase, Md.

No date has been set.

(Please turn to Page 1068)

## THE BARCLAY

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### Posts and Stations FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS 7 May, 1943

It can be truthfully said that one of the nicest bits of news to come to this post for some time, was the promotion to Brig. Gen. of Col. George Beach, MC, who has been in command of this large Brooks General Hospital. It has been the reason for several splendid parties this week, with friends so anxious to honor the popular new general and Mrs. Beach. And tonight Gen. and Mrs. Beach are "at Home" to their Medical Garrison Friends.

The set of quarters No. 44 old Infantry Post, has been turned over to the Army Women, as a work center for Red Cross activities, and every day there is an excellent turnout of surgical dressings or sewing of garments. They also worked most successfully with a book review last week, given by the well known Mrs. Sherwood Avery, when the proceeds went towards this splendid work. Mrs. Courtney Hodges, wife of Lt. Gen. Hodges, is the head of the committee, with Mrs. Philip Thurber, chairman of the Book Review committee.

As usual, the brides hold sway in the social world; and the announcement by Col. and Mrs. Paul H. Prentiss, AC, of the engagement of their daughter, Patricia Moore Prentiss, to Maj. Morgan Allen Giffin, brings two more Army families to be united, because Col. and Mrs. Calvin Giffin, AC, are the other parents. All are well known here, and much congratulating is in order.

Miss Florence Cowie is a much feted bride-elect. And one of the most recent parties in her honor, was a miscellaneous shower and Tea, given by Miss Adele Mulkey in the Ft. Sam Houston Officers' Club. Mrs. Florence Cowie, mother of the honoree, and Mrs. W. A. Thomas and Mrs. O. A. Mulkey presided at the charming Tea table, which was adorned in spring flowers and tall green tapers. Thirty friends enjoyed Miss Mulkey's invitation.

Maj. Gen. Willis Dale Crittenger has been visiting his family here for a few days before returning to Camp Polk, La.

The Society of "Army Brats," which was formed up at the University of Texas in Austin, three years ago, is now a large organization, and Miss Peggy White, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Sam White, FA, is the Colonel. Due to an absolutely personal feeling and interest in all the campus war effort, these "Army Brats" are right behind all that is best, and are now making their share of arrangements for the University's V-Day.

At a recent graduation ceremony at Brooks Field, Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower reviewed the cadets, with Col. Stanton T. Smith, commandant. She had been chosen as sponsor of this class.

The wives of officers stationed at the Quartermaster Depot here, which is commanded by Gen. J. A. Porter, were invited to a luncheon on Tuesday, held at the San Antonio Q. M. Officers' Club. Hostesses for this occasion were Mesdames Harry A. Vacquerie, Arthur E. Brown and Charles A. Bohan. Spring flowers decorated the tables.

### ANNAPOLIS, MD.

10 May, 1943

The members of the Department of Seamanship and Navigation of the Naval Academy gave a picnic last Friday afternoon at the Skeet Club.

Mademoiselle Denise Fenard, daughter of Admiral Fenard, who is head of the French Mission in Washington, is the guest of Miss Emily Overesch, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. H.E. Overesch, at their home on Porter Road.

Comdr. and Mrs. Laurence S. Stewart, who

## MILITARY FRENCH LINGO

Here it is, the game that had to follow the popular JAPANESE LINGO (\$1.50) and MILITARY GERMAN LINGO (\$1.25). Its 108 cards give a grasp of more than 1,000 words, 375 military expressions. Play with friends, brush up on syntax and irregular verbs, make your French usable. Remember that you must speak in order to play. You can use what you learn as soon as you learn it. LINGO is amusing, modern and quicker than you can imagine. \$1.25 postpaid.

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If you are interested in LINGO games for SPANISH or RUSSIAN have your name put on our mailing list. Send NO money.

have been living at Wardour for the last few years, left Thursday for Portsmouth, N. H., where Commander Stewart will be stationed.

Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan C. MacMillan, who have been visiting Col. and Mrs. James G. Taylor at their home in Eastport, have returned to Washington.

Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Coney spent several days at Carvel Hall last week before leaving for Panama.

Lt. Col. Robert Bare, USMC, has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Bertha Bare of Charles St.

Mrs. Valentine Pottle, wife of Comdr. Pottle, USN, left this morning for New York, to be gone about a week. Mrs. Pottle accompanied her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pottle, who have been her guests at Carvel Hall for the last few days, on their return from Florida.

Mrs. Benson, widow of Adm. W. B. Benson, who spent the winter at Carvel Hall, is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Herman Kraft, at Wardour.

Comdr. Ernest von Heinburg spent several days here last week visiting friends.

Mrs. Herman Kraft has returned to her home at Wardour after visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Howard Benson, in Miami, Fla.

### DALLAS, TEX.

9 May 1943

Spring has come to Dallas, and with it many service Victory gardens are starting to bear "fruit." Officers with gardens are all pitching in in such spare time as may come their way and planning to eat home-grown vegetables this summer. Among the most enthusiastic Victory gardeners are Captain and Mrs. Almet Jenks, USMC, who not only have a large garden of their own where carrots, peas, beans, squash, lettuce and tomatoes are running a race for a dining room table debut, but are sharing in the cultivation of another garden with a neighbor.

Two Navy flight instructors and their wives leaving for new duty were feted with a going away party at the "plantation" night club, last Thursday evening. The officers were Lt. E. V. Beecham and Lt. (jg) D. W. Williams. Guests present included Lt. Commander R. A. Corley, Captain and Mrs. J. A. Reeder, USMC, Lt. Commander W. B. Hopf, Lt. L. H. Miller, Lt. (jg) R. I. Meyers, and Lt. (jg) G. P. Goss.

Guests this week of Lt. (jg) and Mrs. C.

(Continued on Next Page)



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GREAT WESTERN  
AMERICAN  
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be smart  
to smoke them  
all the time?

Start today!  
Switch from  
"HOTS" TO  
KOOLS

for good!



### Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

McFarlane are Lt. McFarlane's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. McFarlane of Oklahoma City, Okla.

Two very new arrivals to swell the ranks of the Navy in Dallas are a baby girl, Kathleen, born to Lt. and Mrs. R. P. Corrigan at Methodist Hospital on 2 May, and also at Methodist Hospital to Lt. and Mrs. E. M. Beauchamp, a son, Michael.

Capt. and Mrs. Nelson B. Palmer, USMC, leave this week for Pensacola, Fla. They expect to make the trip via New Orleans and spend a couple of days in that historic old city.

### NORFOLK, VA. 13 May 1943

The third and last in a series of card parties sponsored by the Woman's Auxiliary to the Navy Y. M. C. A. was held Tuesday afternoon at the Y. on Brooke Avenue, followed by a tea. The party was the largest in attendance of any previous affair. More than 200 women played and a number of others called for tea.

Mrs. Guy H. Burrage is president of this enterprising auxiliary which arranges these successful entertainments and on her staff are Mrs. Manley H. Simons, Mrs. Joseph K. Tausig, Mrs. David Pender and Mrs. John I. Bryan.

The Navy Yard chapter of the American Red Cross entertained Wednesday at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Felix Gyax and Mrs. B. V. McCandish. The party was given in the Red Cross building in the Navy Yard. Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter F. Denham entertained Tuesday night at a dinner given in the Officers Club, Naval Base, in celebration of their wedding anniversary. Covers were laid for ten and the guests were Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hopkins, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Mc Van Hulstwyn, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Carl W. Porter, Mrs.

H. Morse and Lt. Comdr. L. T. Morse. A number of lovely parties have been given for Miss Marguerite Le Cron Thompson and her fiancé, Lt. (jg) Harry Scherr, jr., U.S.N.R., whose marriage was an event of last Saturday.

Mrs. Stephen B. Tyler and her daughter, Mrs. John Alden Webster were hostesses at a beautifully appointed luncheon at their home in Algonquin Park for Miss Thompson and Lt. Scherr; Mrs. Foy Vann entertained on Friday afternoon at a tea given at her apartment in Spottswood Manor for Miss Thompson and her fiancé when the guest numbered 25, and Mrs. R. Maury Browne was hostess on Friday night for the wedding party at her home on Helena Ave., following the rehearsal for the wedding.

Lovely gardens throughout the state are forming the background for a number of early summer weddings. One of the prettiest of the outdoor weddings of the season took place Saturday afternoon in the garden of Capt. and Mrs. Harry Adrian McClure at the Naval Base when their daughter, Miss Lucy Middleton McClure, became the bride of Lt. Edward Raymond Josua, jr., Supply Corps, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Raymond Josua of Youngstown, Ohio.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a wedding gown of Chantilly lace, sweetheart neckline, with orange blossom clips, long torso, long sleeves ending in points over the hands, the skirt forming a long train.

### Deny Officer's Claim

The claim of a Filipino Army officer now serving in the Army of the United States for credit for longevity pay for his service in the Army of the Philippine Commonwealth and at the U. S. Naval Academy from 1938 to 1941 has been denied by the Comptroller General who pointed out that none of this service can be credited under service pay laws.

### Society

(Continued from Page 1066)

Mrs. Stephen Decatur, daughter of the late Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rodgers, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. Curtis James in Annapolis.

Col. and Mrs. Victor V. Taylor have purchased a home at 4818 Woodley Lane, in Washington and are now residing there. Their son, Lt. Vaughn Taylor, who was graduated from West Point in January, is now stationed at Fort Knox, Ky.

Mrs. Alexander A. Vandegrift, wife of Maj. Gen. Vandegrift, USMC, is giving a series of luncheons at her home in Washington, at 1607 44th street.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Piccadilly, New York, include:

Col. P. D. Glassford, Wash., D. C.; Col. Jas. Garza, Col. Geo. F. Spann, Col. E. D. James, Col. A. Wilson, Col. E. S. Barker, Lt. Col. G. B. Jarrett, Lt. Col. S. C. Shubart, Lt. Col. F. W. Ebe, Maj. A. A. Matyas, Maj. D. L. Sallee, Maj. J. F. Cusick, Maj. T. L. Fortin, Maj. M. P. Borden, Maj. Allen Hanstein, Maj. Kenneth Lay, Maj. H. Jones, Maj. M. A. Braude, Maj. Ray Maret, Maj. L. DeCew, Maj. J. Singletary, Maj. M. F. Bayaro, Maj. H. Norman, Maj. John Quinn, Maj. D. H. Baumer, Maj. Thos. Roberts, Capt. L. W. Montague, Capt. Donald Beard, Capt. Ovid Bell, Capt. J. B. Holton, Capt. John Clark, Capt. D. R. Cairns, Capt. Wm. Geer, Capt. S. W. Scarborough, Capt. F. Wallace, Capt. V. B. Ebert, Capt. R. C. Carls, Capt. Albert Begeiman, Capt. J. F. Rinker, Capt. R. H. Hilton, Capt. Perry Borchers, Capt. J. L. Lewis, Capt. B. B. Reynolds, jr., Capt. S. L. Campanella, Lt. Comdr. F. Smedley, USN.

### Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 1066)

Miss Phillips' father has been in command of the fort's coast artillery regiment for the past two years. She attended the University of Hawaii and Hollins College in Virginia.

Lieutenant Jones was graduated from Duke University in 1940. He entered the Army in August 1942, and is now stationed at Fort Monroe.

Mrs. Robert Karl Galbraith of Indianapolis, Ind., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen McCarrall Galbraith, to Lt. Calvin P. Owen, jr., Army Air Forces. Lieutenant Owen, the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Calvin Percy Owen of Coahoma, Tex., is a research engineer stationed at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. The wedding of Miss Galbraith and Lieutenant Owen will take place 12 June, in the First Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis.

Quietly married recently were Capt. Earl Krackenberger, Post Adjutant at Camp Gordon Johnston, Fla., and Miss Frances Hightower, former secretary to Post Commander Col. Walter E. Smith.

Captain Krackenberger, native of Terre Haute, Ind., received his commission 22 Sept. 1942. In 24 years as an enlisted man he has served within the Continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska and Panama.

Mrs. Krackenberger, formerly of Dothan, Ala., is a graduate of the University of Louisville.

A pretty wedding ceremony was performed 26 April at eight o'clock in the softly-lighted parlor of the Officers' Club at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., when Miss Jean Mary Walker, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William G. Walker, became the bride of Lt. Raymond Charles Buchman, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond P. Buchman, of Hampstead, Md. Chaplain Harry Lee Virdin (Please turn to Page 1073)

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# Births - Marriages - Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

## Born

**ANDERSON**—Born at the Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Conn., 30 Apr. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph C. Anderson, USA, a daughter, Judith Cawthorn Anderson, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. James Wilson Riley.

**APPLETON**—Born at the United Hospital, Port Chester, N. Y., 8 May 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Joseph W. Appleton, USNR, a son, Charles Ross Appleton.

**BALLARD**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 May 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Phillip S. Ballard, AC, a son. Capt. Ballard is on overseas duty.

**BORMAN**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 May 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Alvah K. Borman, SC, a son.

**BROWN**—Born at the Wesson Maternity Hospital, Springfield, Mass., 11 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. James R. Brown, OD, USA, a daughter, Caroline Sherwood, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Elbert Louis Ford, USA, and the great-granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Odus C. Horney, USA-Ret.

**DANNEMILLER**—Born at Nassau Hospital, 4 May 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Albert J. Dannemiller, jr., AUS, a daughter, Kathryn Mary Dannemiller. Lt. Dannemiller is on overseas duty.

**DICKSON**—Born at Muskogee, Okla., 12 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Dickson, Camp Maxey, Tex., a daughter, Diantha. Mrs. Dickson is the former Wanahda Kelly of Lawton, Okla.

**EAKIN**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 May 1943, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Eakin, Inf., Army War College, a son.

**GARTEN**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 May 1943, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Douglas F. Garten, AAF, Bolling Field, D. C., a son.

**GLEN**—Born at the University Hospital, Charlottesville, Va., 6 May 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Garrard Wood Glenn, USNR, a daughter, Priscilla Gathright Glenn.

**HARRIS**—Born at the Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 18 March 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Allen Harris, FA, a daughter, Elizabeth Allen, granddaughter of Maj. Hunter Harris, Athens, Ga., and Mrs. Edwin DeLand Smith of San Antonio, Tex., niece of Col. Hunter Harris, AC, Comdr. F. R. O'Brien, USN, and Maj. Gen. Peter C. Harris of Washington, D. C.

**HARRINGTON**—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 9 May 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Davis O. Harrington, USA, a daughter, Nancy Lafrentz.

**HART**—Born at Le Roy Sanitarium, New York, 6 May 1943, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Harrie E. Hart, USNR, a daughter, Henriette Minor Hart.

**HARTSEL**—Born at Sacred Heart Hospital, Medford, Ore., 30 Apr. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederick O. Hartel, a daughter, Karla Anne, granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Wilson, Ret., of Burlington, Vt., and of Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Hartel, of Union City, N. J.

**HARVEY**—Born 19 Apr. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clarence Clinton Harvey, jr., of Fort Sill, Okla., a son, James Ford Harvey.

**HEMEYER**—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., 4 May 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Karl P. Hemeier, a daughter, Nancy Lorraine Hemeier, granddaughter of CPO and Mrs. M. Hemeier, USN, Norfolk, Va.

**HENDRICKSON**—Born at Los Angeles, Calif., to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Loran E. Hendrickson of 1519 Veteran Ave., West Los Angeles, a son, Steven James.

**HOLLIDAY**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 21 Apr. 1943, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. John M. Holliday, a son, Thomas Mack Holliday.

**KEHOE**—Born in Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 27 Apr. 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Francis William Kehoe, a son, Dwight William Kehoe.

**LEE**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 May 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Winfree G. Lee, CA, Camp Stewart, Ga., a daughter.

**MCCLAINE**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 May 1943, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Jerome E. McClaine, Inf., a son.

**MCCRORY**—Born at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 May 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas A. McCrory, GSC, a son, Richard Banks.

**MELNAN**—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Center, New York, 5 May 1943, to A. Cadet and Mrs. John Stewart Melnann, AAF, a daughter, Holly Victoria.

**MONSEN**—Born in Washington, D. C., 27 Apr. 1943, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Charles Bowers Monsen, jr., USN, a daughter, Charlotte Anne, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Monsen. Lt. Monsen is now at sea.

**MUSGRAVE**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 May 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. John Musgrave, QMC, Fort Warren, Wyo., a daughter.

**O'CALLAGHAN**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 9 May 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert J. O'Callaghan, CE, Fort Belvoir, Va., a son.

**O'NEIL**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 9 May 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Norbert S. O'Neil, CA, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., a son.

**OSTERMAN**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 May 1943, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Carl H. Osterman, OD, Aberdeen, Md., a son.

**OZOL**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 May 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Rudolph J. Ozol, OD, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., a son.

**RASMUSSEN**—Born at the Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., 3 May 1943, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. R. D. Rasmussen, a son, Bruce Edward.

**RIDGELL**—Born at Saint Margaret's Hospital, Montgomery, Ala., 7 May 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. James McLaurin Ridgell, jr., AAC, a son, James McLaurin Ridgell, 3d, grandson of Mrs. E. L. Patterson, Montgomery, Ala., and Mr. and Mrs. J. McL. Ridgell, Waldo, Fla.

**SATTERTHWAITE**—Born at Burlington County Hospital, Mount Holly, N. J., 30 Apr. 1943, to Lt. Franklin Bache Satterthwaite, Fort Dix, N. J., a son, Franklin Bache Satterthwaite, jr.

**SPENCE**—Born in the Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, 28 Apr. 1943, to Ens. and Mrs. Lewis Henry Spence, USCGR, a son, Padraic Tut-hill.

**STARR**—Born in the Doctors Hospital, New York, 5 May 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Louis Starr, USA, a son. Capt. Starr is on overseas duty.

**STONE**—Born at the Lying-In Hospital, New York, 4 May 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. George Haywood Stone, AAF, a daughter, Janet Pamela Stone.

**SWENHOLT**—Born at St. Catharine's Hospital, Omaha, Neb., 9 May 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. R. C. Swenholt, CE, a daughter.

**WEESE**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 May 1943, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Charles W. Weese, MP, a daughter.

## Married

**ADAMS-RICKEY**—To be married today, 15 May 1943, in St. Louis, Mo., Miss Sue Rickey, to Lt. Stephen Seymour Adams, jr., USNR.

**ATWATER-PEABODY**—Married in the Church of the Redeemer, Pelham, N. Y., 7 May 1943, Miss Mildred Peabody, to Ens. William Paret Atwater, USNR.

**BINGHAM-SMITH**—Married in Shreveport, La., 6 May 1943, Mrs. Ardath Crane Smith, to 2nd Lt. Rutherford Glenn Bingham, AAF.

**BLAKISTONE-BAYLESS**—Married in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Washington, D. C., 8 May 1943, Miss Anne Pannell Bayless, to Ens. John Reeves Blakistone, brother of Capt. J. Frank Blakistone, AAF.

**BIGIN-WIENER**—Married at Childress, Tex., recently, Miss Elynore Wiener, to Lt. Sidney Bugin, USAAF.

**BRUNER-DAVIDSON**—Married at Coconut Grove, Miami, Fla., 8 May 1943, Miss Carolyn Joyce Davidson, to Lt. Donald Hepburn Bruner, USA, son of Capt. and Mrs. Donald L. Bruner, USA.

**BULLARD-AYMER**—Married in the Catholic Chapel, Fort Benning, Ga., 4 May 1943, Miss Ann Lindsay Aymar, to Lt. Robert Lee Bullard, 3d, USA, son of Col. Peter Cleary Bullard, USA, grandson of Lt. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, USA-Ret.

**BURCH-CONWAY**—Married in St. Teresa's Chapel, Sunnyside, Queens, N. Y., 8 May 1943, Miss Dolores Frances Conway, to Lt. Clinton Arnold Burch, SC, Bradenton, Fla.

**BURKE-MEADE**—Married in St. Gertrude's R. C. Church, Edgemere, N. Y., 5 May 1943, Miss Winifred L. Meade, to Lt. Edward F. Burke, AUS, Camp Chaffee, Ark.

**BURROUGHS-GARSDIE**—Married in the Seaman's Church Institute, Newport, R. I., 3 May 1943, Miss Roberta Garsdie, to SFC John W. Burroughs, USN.

**BYERS-LONG**—Married in Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., 4 May 1943, Miss Elizabeth Anne Long, to Ens. Robert H. Byers, USNR.

**CABRER-ROIG**—Married in Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 9 May 1943, Miss Gladys Roig, to Lt. Augustin Cabrer, USA.

**CADMAN-FISHER**—Married in the Congregational Church, Salisbury, Conn., 8 May 1943, Miss Carolyn Scoville Fisher, to Ens. Samuel Parkes Cadman, 2nd, USNR.

**CAIN-LEYFIELD**—Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Syracuse, N. Y., 8 May 1943, Miss Lorraine Leyfield, to Lt. (jg) Lorimer Frederick J. Cain, USNR.

**CAMPBELL-SINCLAIR**—Married at Narragansett, R. I., 8 May 1943, Mrs. Bertha Samuels Sinclair, to Capt. Louis Smith Campbell, USMC.

**CASTLE-JOHNSTON**—Married in the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, Washington, D. C., 8 May 1943, Miss Mary Catherine Johnston, to Ens. William Reilly Castle.

**CHANGARIS-DYER**—Married in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 6 May 1943, Miss Patricia Dyer, to Lt. James S. Changaris, USA.

**COLER-CAMPBELL**—Married in the chantry of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, New York, 8 May 1943, Miss Mary Jane Campbell, to Lt. William Bird Coler, USA.

**CORNELL-MATHEISON**—Married in Bolling Field Chapel, Washington, D. C., 8 May 1943, Miss Florence Matheison, to WO Harold Eugene Cornell, USA.

**COX-FINCH**—Married in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York, 8 May 1943, Miss Anne Crane Deland Finch, to Maj. Howard Ellis Cox, AAF.

**CRAGG-SECKEL**—Married in the First Methodist Church, Columbus, Miss., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Gertrude Miriam Seckel, to A. Cadet Austin G. Cragg, AAF.

**DEGRAAF-FRANKE**—Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Cranford, N. J., 8 May 1943, Miss Isabelle Winslow Franke, to 1st Sgt. Leland Hugh DeGraaf, jr., USA.

**DUDDERER-HARRIS**—Married recently in the Lauraville Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md., Miss Frances Ann Harris, to Lt. Raymond Albert Dudderer, USMC.

**DUNN-RIDER**—Married in Grace Methodist Church, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md., 8 May 1943, Miss Elizabeth Brooks Rider, to Lt. John Carroll Dunn, jr., USA.

**ESPEY-THOMPSON**—Married in Sherwood Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 8 May 1943, Miss Doris Thompson, to Ens. Frank Leonard Espey.

**FEARING-GREGORY**—Married in Phoenix, Ariz., 30 Apr. 1943, Miss Katherine Elizabeth Gregory, sister of T. Sgt. Charles E. Gregory, jr., SC now with the AEF in the Middle East, to Lt. Charles F. Fearing, USAAF.

**FISK-BOWLES**—Married in Broadway Temple-Washington Heights Methodist Church, New York, 8 May 1943, Miss Dorothy Lee Bowles, to Lt. George William Fisk, AUS.

**FREEDMAN-THOMAS**—Married at Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., 2 May 1943, Miss Martha Taintor Thomas, to A. Cadet Stanley A. Freedman, AAF.

**GLADDING - WATERMAN**—Married in Grace Episcopal Church, Providence, R. I., 4 May 1943, Miss Margaret Deveraux Waterman, to Ens. Preston Richardson Gladding, USNR.

**GLEASON-SHAW**—Married in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 May 1943, Miss Ann Elizabeth Shaw, to Lt. Thomas J. Gleason, AAF.

**GRAB-KAM**—Married at Jacksonville, Fla., 8 May 1943, RM3c Elizabeth Kam, USNR, to Sgt. Daniel J. Grab, AUS.

**HALL-CHAPIN**—Married in Christ Church Cathedral, Springfield, Mass., 8 May 1943, Miss Caroline Minna Chapin, to Lt. Comdr. William Blakeslee Hall, USNR.

**HARWICK-HARVEY**—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Walla Walla, Wash., 8 May 1943, Miss Virginia Dare Harvey, to Lt. Paul M. Harwick, USA.

**HENDRICKSON-HEIDGERD**—Married in Lee Chapel, Lexington, Va., 8 May 1943, Miss Elizabeth Hermine Heidgerd, to Lt. Robert Scovel Hendrickson, jr., AAF.

**HOOKE-SUTTON**—Married in the post chapel, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 1 May 1943, Miss Mildred Sutton, to Capt. Charles B. Hooker.

**HOPKINS-CAMPBELL**—Married in Salem, N. J., 3 May 1943, Miss Jean Campbell, to Lt. James Williamson Hopkins, AUS, recently returned from South Pacific duty.

**JOHANNSEN - WILSON**—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, West Englewood, N. J., 5 May 1943, Miss Norma Wilson, to Lt. John E. Johannsen, AAF.

**KENT-SCHOONOVER**—Married in Washington, D. C., 5 May 1943, Miss Lois Margaret Schoonover, to Maj. Louis Richard Kent, MC, USA.

**KRACKENBERGER-HIGHTOWER**—Married recently, Miss Frances Hightower, to Capt. Earl Krackenberg, Post Adjutant, Camp Gordon Johnston, Fla.

**LAGREZE-JOHNSTON**—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, New Brighton, N. Y., 8 May 1943, Miss Edith Chapman Johnson, to Lt. Richard Lagreze, USNR.

**LANDERS-HAMILTON**—Married in the post chapel, Fort Washington, Md., 8 May 1943, Miss Doris Jean Hamilton, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Conrad French Hamilton, Fort Washington, to Lt. George Collins Landers.

**LUCAS-MOLLER**—To be married today, 15 May 1943, at The Plains, Va., Miss Mary Esther Moller, daughter of Mrs. Delancey Nicoll, wife of Lt. Comdr. Nicoll, to Ens. Benjamin F. Lucas, USNR.

**MAGILL-WILLIAMSON**—Married in the chapel of St. Paul's Church, Meridian, Miss., 8 May 1943, Miss Beverly Ann Williamson, to Lt. Winfield Arthur Magill, AAF, Key Field, Miss.

**MANWELL-GOLIBART**—Married in St. Gabriel's Church, Washington, D. C., 8 May 1943, Miss Mary Martha Golibart, to Lt. Henry James Manwell, USNR.

**MCCOY-WATSON**—Married in Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church, New York, 8 May 1943, Miss Sheila Isabelle Watson, to Lt. Stephen Murray McCoy, MC, USA.

**McDANIEL-McDANIEL**—Married in the chapel of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 9 May 1943, Miss Dorothy McDaniell, to Capt. Charles E. McDaniell, USA, Fort Belvoir, Va., brother of Lt. Comdr. J. G. McDaniell, USNR.

**McHUGH-BROWN**—Married in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Dongan Hills, S. I., N. Y., 1 May 1943, Miss Mary Evelyn Brown, to Lt. Vincent McHugh, USA.

**McVICKAR-BOGERT**—Married in St. James' Church, New York, 8 May 1943, Miss Caroline Virginia Bogert, sister of Lt. H. Lawrence Bogert, jr., AUS, to Mr. Grenville Kane McVickar.

**MICHAEL-SHERIDAN**—Married in Holy Trinity Chapel, West Point, N. Y., 4 May 1943, Miss Eileen Maureen Sheridan, to Lt. James Robert Michael, USA.

**MILLER-HARTZELL**—Married in the post chapel, Sheppard Field, Tex., 8 May 1943, 2nd Lt. Mary Elizabeth Hartzell, ANC, to Lt. Arthur George Miller, AUS.

**MINICK-SIMMONS**—Married in Staunton, Va., 8 May 1943, Miss Jane Preston Simmons, to Capt. Robinson Glover Minick, QM Depot, Richmond, Va.

**MONCURE-CORRIGAN**—Married in the chapel of the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, 8 May 1943, Miss Elizabeth Royle Corrigan, to Lt. William Augustus Moncure, jr., USNR, brother of Lt. Thomas R. Moncure, AUS.

**MUHLFELD-BLAKESLEE**—Married in Englewood, N. J., 8 May 1943, Miss Elizabeth Louise Blakeslee, to Ens. Frank Bearss Muhl-feld, Naval Air Arm.

**NETT-BEEBE**—Married in the Little Church Around the Corner, 8 May 1943, Miss Claire Janice Beebe, to Lt. Joseph Edward Nett, USA.

**NORTHROP-TUCK**—Married in All Saints Episcopal Church, Beverly Hills, Calif., 8 May 1943, Miss Eugenie Marshall Tuck, daughter of Capt. Alexander J. M. Tuck, AAF, to Lt. John Remington Northrop, AAF.

**ODENHEIMER-EVANS**—Married in San Francisco, Calif., 1 May 1943, Miss Dorothy M. Evans, to Lt. Calvert Egerton Odenheimer, USA.

**PERRY-SMITH**—Married in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Decatur, Ala., 8 May 1943, Miss Martletta Mary Smith, to Lt. Alexander Perry, jr., USAAF, son of Maj. and Mrs. Alexander Perry, and nephew of Lt. Comdr. Angus McCrory, USNR, and grandson of the late Commodore Raymond Henry Perry.

**POOR-HART**—Married in Dallas, Tex., 5 May 1943, Miss Elizabeth Louise Hart, to Maj. Frederic H. Poor, jr., AUS.

**REED-DONOVAN**—Married in Baltimore, Md., 1 May 1943, Miss Davis Anne Donovan, to Lt. Charles Manning Reed.

**RICHARD-LAUD-BROWN**—Married in St. Cecilia's Church, Englewood, N. J., 1 May 1943, Miss Nan Elizabeth Laud-Brown, to Lt. Jacques Armond Gabriel Richard, AAF.

**ROCKWOOD-PETERS**—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Lancaster, Ohio, 8 May 1943, Miss Caroline Rising Peters, sister of Lt. P. R. Peters, jr., CA, USA, to Lt. Ralph Kanouse Rockwood, jr., USNR.

**RUSSELL-SPENCER-CHURCHILL**—To be married today, 15 May 1943, in St. Margaret's Chapel in Westminster, London, Eng., Lady Sarah Spencer-Churchill, to Lt. Edwin F. Russell, USNR.

**SCHAEFFER-DAVIS**—Married in Arlington, Va., 10 May 1943, Miss Barbara Davis, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis and sister of Lt. Comdr. Ward Davis, to Lt. Comdr. Archie Byron Schaefer, USNR.

(Please turn to Next Page)

**Births, Marriages, Deaths***(Continued from Preceding Page)*

**SCHRETZ-RUST**—Married in St. James' Episcopal Church, Leesburg, Va., 8 May 1943, Miss Alice Coburn Rust, to Lt. Joseph Paul Scheetz, USNR.

**SKINNER-PERKINS**—Married in Holyoke, Mass., 8 May 1943, Miss Maryann Perkins, to Maj. Gregory Jackson Skinner, CE, Westover Field, Mass.

**SMITH-COOLEY**—Married in Washington, D. C., 8 May 1943, Miss Adelaide Cooley, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Ross Cooley, USN, to Mr. Hal Waugh Smith.

**SMITH-OLSON**—Married in the Church of St. Barabas, the Bronx, N. Y., 8 May 1943, Miss Greta Elizabeth Olson, to Capt. Henry John Smith, Jr., AUS.

**STEWART-EVORY**—Married in Chapel No. 10, Camp White, Ore., 7 May 1943, Lt. Grace Muriel Evory, ANC, to Lt. Raymond Henry Stewart, Inf.

**STUCKEY-CUSHMAN**—Married in Winchester, Mass., 8 May 1943, Miss Madeline Cushman, to Ens. Daniel Kemp Stuckey, 2d, USNR.

**SUMMERBELL-SELBY**—Married in All Saints Episcopal Church, Chevy Chase, Md., 5 May 1943, Miss Dorothy Lodge Selby, to Maj. William E. Summerbell, USA.

**THORNE-HUBBARD**—Married in the Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 9 May 1943, Miss Louise Drexel Hubbard, great-granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. John A. Dahlgren, to Lt. Nicholas G. W. Thorne, USMCR.

**TOWLE-HILL**—Married in the post chapel, Craig Field, Selma, Ala., 4 May 1943, Miss Jeanne Stirling Hill, to Lt. Melville Woodman Towle, AAF.

**WATSON-HAYDEN**—Married in the Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., 8 May 1943, Miss Bobette Elizabeth Hayden, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. James L. Hayden, USA, to Lt. Thomas R. Watson, USA.

**WENDELL-LOGAN**—Married in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Pa., 8 May 1943, Miss Marian Logan, to Lt. John Potts Wendell, USNR.

**WIELAND-WILCOX**—Married in the Protestant Chapel, Mitchel Field, L. I., N. Y., 9 May 1943, Miss Betty Ann Wilcox, to 1st Lt. Charles Harry Wieland, 3d, AUS.

**WINCH-HUFF**—Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, 8 May 1943, Miss Mable Elizabeth Huff, to Lt. Allen R. Winch, AAF.

**ZIEG-FISHER**—Married in the Indiana Methodist Church, Columbus, Ohio, 17 Apr. 1943, Miss Margaret Fisher, daughter of Mrs. H. H. Fisher, of Columbus, Ohio, and the late Capt. Fisher, Inf., USA, to Capt. Kermit Charles Zieg, USMC.

**Died**

**ABNEY**—Died as the result of an Army bomber crash at Mountain Home, southeast of Boise, Idaho, 3 May 1943, 2nd Lt. Rector Abney, Bluefield, W. Va.

**APPLETON**—Died in North Andover, Mass., 11 May 1943, Mr. Charles Adams Appleton, uncle of Col. John A. Appleton, USA.

**BAKER**—Died as the result of a plane crash at Lawson Field Air Base, Ga., 6 May 1943, 1st Lt. John M. Baker, son of Mr. John H. Baker, Crossville, Ala.

**BEATTIE**—Died as the result of injuries received in a bomber crash at Barksdale Field, La., 3 May 1943, Lt. John R. Beattie, AAF.

**BRIGHTLY**—Died recently in a plane crash, Ens. H. Guyon Brightly, USCGR.

**BROOKS**—Died as the result of a Navy dive bomber crash near the naval air station, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 May 1943, Lt. (jg) Frank Wilks Brooks, 3d, USNR. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth McMillan Brooks, 17 Pohawney Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

**BROTHERS**—Died as the result of a primary training plane crash near the Tuskegee Army Air Field, Ala., 8 May 1943, 2nd Lt. James E. Brothers, Chicago.

**CAMPBELL**—Died in the Camp Polk (La.) Hospital, of injuries received in a motorcycle accident two miles north of Camp Polk, 4 May 1943, 2nd Lt. Dudley F. Campbell. Survived by his mother, Mrs. E. J. Beak, 1243 47th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

**CAMPBELL**—Died as the result of an Army bomber crash at Mountain Home, southeast of Boise, Idaho, 3 May 1943, S. Sgt. Richard M. Campbell, Calera, Okla.

**CHASE**—Died as the result of an Army bomber crash at Mountain Home, southeast of Boise, Idaho, 3 May 1943, 2nd Lt. Luther Chase, Albuquerque, N. M.

**CLARK**—Died as the result of a training plane crash near Luke Field, Ariz., 5 May 1943, A. Cadet Spencer Clark, Jr., Huntington, N. Y.

**CLARKE**—Died as the result of a bomber crash somewhere in New Guinea, 30 Apr. 1943, Lt. John J. Clarke, Chicago, Ill.

**DEVEREUX**—Died at Fort Du Pont, Del., 8 May 1943, Lt. Col. Nicholas E. Devereux, executive officer of Fort Du Pont, father of Lt. Nicholas Devereux, 3d, PA, Pfc Robert D. Devereux, AAF, and brother of Maj. Leslie W. Devereux, CE, and Capt. John C. Devereux, AAF.

**DZURIS**—Died at the Station Hospital, Fort Benning, Ga., 7 May 1943, as a result of injuries received in a plane crash at Lawson Field Air Base, Ga., 6 May 1943, T. Sgt. Joseph Dzuris, son of Mrs. Susan E. Dzuris, Akron, Ohio.

**ENSMINGER**—Died as the result of a bomber crash somewhere in New Guinea, 30 Apr. 1943, Lt. Frederick Ensminger, Osgood, Ind.

**FELDMAN**—Died as the result of a plane crash at Vincennes, Ind., 3 May 1943, A. Cadet Mal Bigger Feldman, Sunland, Calif.

*(Please turn to Next Page)*

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### Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

**FORRESTALL**—Died as the result of a plane crash at Vincennes, Ind., 3 May 1943, A. Cadet Howard ForreSTALL, Portland, Me.

**FUQUA**—Died in New York City, 11 May 1943, Maj. Gen. Stephen Ogden Fuqua, USA-Ret., former Chief of Infantry, USA.

**GEARY**—Died recently in Berkeley, Calif., Mrs. Agnes E. Geary, aged 89, wife of the late Maj. William L. Geary, USMA, Class of 1874, mother of Col. William D. Geary, Coronado, Calif.

**GLASS**—Died at Berkeley, Calif., 28 Apr. 1943, Mrs. Charles H. Glass, mother of Col. Ralph R. Glass of Fort Lewis, Wash., and of Mrs. Aline Warren and Mr. Everett Glass of Berkeley.

**GRIER**—Died as the result of a bomber crash at Barksdale Field, La., 3 May 1943, S. Sgt. Thomas J. Grier.

**HAMPSHIRE**—Died in aerial combat, somewhere in China, 2 May 1943, Capt. John Hampshire, ace of the AAF in China.

**HARMS**—Died as the result of a plane crash north of Newcastle, Del., 4 May 1943, 2nd Lt. Richard H. Harms, AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Harms, Cliffside Park, N. J.

**HODGES**—Died in Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 May 1943, Mr. Vernon E. Hodges, father of Lt. Vernon S. Hodges, USNR.

**HOMER**—Died when a free balloon, inflated with hydrogen, burst into flames and exploded while landing in a field near Hadonfield, N. J., 10 May 1943, Ens. George F. Homer, Boston, Mass.

**HOMER**—Died as the result of an Army bomber crash at Mountain Home, southeast of Boise, Idaho, 3 May 1943, 2nd Lt. Thomas M. Homer, Greencastle, Pa.

**HOWELL**—Died at Charleston, S. C., Sunday, 2 May 1943, Mrs. Louise Knight Howell, wife of the late Col. George P. Howell, USA, mother of Brig. Gen. George P. Howell, Jr., USA, of Fort Benning, Ga., and sister of Mrs. William B. Ladue, wife of Col. Ladue, USA-Ret. Interment at West Point, N. Y., Tuesday, 4 May 1943.

**JAMISON**—Died as the result of a fighter plane crash in Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., 9 May 1943, 2nd Lt. Robert O. Jamison, AAF, Cleveland, Ohio.

**KARLGAARD**—Died as the result of a Navy land plane crash in Chesapeake Bay near

Norfolk, Va., 6 May 1943, 2nd Lt. Leonard R. Karlgaard, USMCR.

**KEEN**—Died in Bryn Mawr, Pa., 10 May 1943, Mr. Kennard J. Keen, father of Lt. Gordon L. Keen, USNR.

**KONSTAND**—Died when a free balloon, inflated with hydrogen, burst into flames and exploded while landing in a field near Hadonfield, N. J., 10 May 1943, Ens. Amos W. Konstand, Akron, Ohio.

**LARNER**—Died as the result of a bomber crash somewhere in New Guinea, 30 Apr. 1943, Maj. Edward Lerner.

**LILLARD**—Died as the result of an Army bomber crash at Mountain Home, southeast of Boise, Idaho, 3 May 1943, 2nd Lt. Lewis A. Lillard, Culpeper, Va.

**LITTLE**—Died at Oklahoma City, Okla., 11 Apr. 1943, Murray Little, husband of Lues Trippett Little, brother-in-law of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Isaac Spaulding.

**MILLER**—Died in St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y., 5 May 1943, Mr. Chester L. Miller, father of CPO Gordon Miller, USCGR.

**MINTER**—Died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., 11 May 1943, Rear Adm. James Morgan Minter, (MC) USN.

**MOORE**—Died as the result of a bomber crash somewhere in New Guinea, 30 Apr. 1943, S. Sgt. Vernon Moore, Alapaha, Ga.

**PAIR**—Died as the result of an Army transport plane crash east of Oklahoma City, Okla., 8 May 1943, 1st Lt. Robert H. Pair, Atlanta, Ga.

**PELHAM**—Died as the result of a bomber crash somewhere in New Guinea, 30 Apr. 1943, S. Sgt. Columbus G. Pelham, Savannah, Ga.

**PHELAN**—Died as the result of an airplane accident near San Diego, Calif., 5 May 1943, 2nd Lt. John Francis Phelan, USAAF, son of Lt. Col. C. A. Phelan. Funeral services were held at West Point, N. Y., 13 May.

**PHELPS**—Died as the result of an Army transport plane crash east of Oklahoma City, Okla., 8 May 1943, Fl. Of. J. N. Phelps, Harwood, Tex.

**WEAVER**—Died at Miami, Fla., 9 May 1943, Albert Weaver, 1st Sgt., Ret., 7th US Engrs. Burial at Miami, Fla.

**WISKOSKY**—Died as the result of a training plane crash near Ocala, Fla., 4 May 1943, A. Cadet Adolf Wiskosky, Linden, N. J.

**WUELFING**—Died as the result of a bomber crash near the Dalhart Army Air Base, Tex., 7 May 1943, 2nd Lt. George H. Wuefling, West Hartford, Conn.

### OBITUARIES

Maj. Gen. Stephen Ogden Fuqua, USA-Ret., formerly Chief of Infantry, USA, later American military attache in Madrid during the Spanish Civil War, and, since the second week of this war, military analyst for "Newsweek," died 11 May 1943, in New York City.

Born in Baton Rouge, La., 25 Dec. 1874, General Fuqua attended Tulane University and was graduated in 1892 from the University of Louisiana. The next summer he entered the United States Military Academy, but remained only one year. He was commissioned a captain in the volunteer forces during the Spanish-American War. Despite reduction to lieutenant's rank, he remained in the Army after that war, and, by the time of the United States' entry into the World War, had risen to major.

First as assistant chief of staff, 37th Div., later as head of the 1st Army troop movement section and finally as the 1st Division's chief of staff, Gen. Fuqua served in France for a year of the World War and won promotion to a temporary colonelcy. He was

decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with two palms.

After a series of peace-time assignments, during which he attained a colonel's rank after being returned to his pre-war level of major, Gen. Fuqua was appointed Chief of Infantry in 1929.

After this assignment, he was ordered to Spain as military attache. Almost on his arrival, the Spanish Civil War broke out and turned Madrid, his headquarters, into a beleaguered city, and Gen. Fuqua became the defense director of the "village" of 138 American nationals who made a dormitory of the American Embassy there. Among the last of the American diplomatic staff to leave Madrid for Valencia, he maintained a steady flow of correspondence with the War Department on the progress of the fighting.

Gen. Fuqua, who was retired with rank of major general in 1938, was a distinguished graduate of the Inf-Cav. Sch., 1907, Army Staff Col., 908, AEF Staff Col., Langres, France, 1918, refresher course, Inf-Sch., 1924.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Pauline Stafford Fuqua, a son, Lt. Col. Stafford Fuqua, American military attache at Lisbon, and a daughter, Mrs. Jeannette F. Belville, of London.

Funeral services were held Friday, 14 May, in the Chapel of St. Cornelius, Governor's Island, N. Y. Burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

Rear Adm. James Morgan Minter, (Please turn to Next Page)

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## Obituaries

(Continued from Preceding Page)

MC, USN, died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., on 11 May, 1943, after a prolonged illness.

During his Naval Service Adm. Minter had many important assignments, including that of Sanitary Engineer to the Republic of Haiti, 1920-1923; Medical Officer in Command of the Naval Hospitals, Pearl Harbor, T. H., and San Diego, California; Senior Medical Officer of the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois, and the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. His last duty was as Senior Medical Officer at the Naval Academy.

During World War I, Adm. Minter served as medical officer in the USS Wisconsin and later at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

He is survived by his widow and by his son, James.

The funeral services were conducted at Fort Myer Chapel, on 13 May, at 11 A.M., followed by burial in Arlington National Cemetery, with full military honors. The pallbearers for the funeral were the following officers of the Navy Medical Corps: Rear Adm. Benjamin H. Dorsey, C. W. O. Bunker, Dallas G. Sutton, Capt. Ernest W. Brown, W. L. Mann, and Erik G. Hakansson.

Mrs. Agnes E. Geary, aged 89, whose husband, the late Maj. William L. Geary, USA, was the first white child born in San Francisco, died recently at her home in Berkeley, Calif., after a long illness.

As an Army wife, Mrs. Geary traveled widely throughout the country. In the early days they were stationed at Fts. Bowie, Grant and Whipple, where Major Geary fought against the Indians. She was formerly head of the Army and Navy Women's Club of Berkeley, and was a member of the Town and Country Club, San Francisco, Town and Gown Club, Berkeley and the Pioneer Society of California.

Mrs. Geary is survived by five sons and a daughter, Dr. H. Logan Geary, Beverly Hills; Edward H. Geary, Palm Springs; John W. and Ernest G. Geary, San Francisco; Col. William D. Geary, Coronado, and Mrs. Reginald H. Linforth, Berkeley.

Col. William Brooke, U. S. Inf., ret., died 18 March 1943 at the Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., following an illness of nine months. He was 78 years old. The funeral services were held the following day at Porter Loring chapel, with Rev. Everett S. Jones of St. Mark's Episcopal Church officiating. Interment was at the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery with full military honors.

Col. Brooke had a long and brilliant military career, serving in Cuba, the Philippines and Alaska. He was the son of the late Maj. Gen. John Rutter Brooke, the first military governor general of Puerto Rico. His wife was the late Alma Ogden, daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. Wesley Ogden, prominent Texas pioneers. Since his retirement he had resided in San Antonio, Texas.

Survivors are his daughter, Mrs. Alma "Nancy" Brooke Sanford and three grandchildren, Barbara Ann, Caroline Elizabeth and John Rutter Brooke, III who reside at 150 Perry Court, San Antonio, Texas.

1st Lt. Timothy A. Pedley, II, AC, son of Col. and Mrs. T. A. Pedley, jr., Inf., of Denton, Tex., was killed in an airplane crash in the Pacific near San Clemente Island, 15 Mar. 1943.

Lt. Pedley was graduated from West Point in May of 1942. Immediately following his graduation he began his training for the Army Air Corps at Thunderbird Airfield in Arizona. At the time of his death, Lt. Pedley was a member of a fighter squadron stationed on the California coast.

Besides his parents, Lt. Pedley is survived by his wife (nee Mary Adele Newcomer), of Phoenix, Ariz., a sister, Mrs. T. J. Hayes, III, of Skagway, Alaska, and two brothers, John and Robert Pedley.

2nd Lt. Charles Andrew Beaucond, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Beaucond, FA, was killed in a bomber crash northeast of Tucson, Ariz., 18 Jan. 1943. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery, Va., 18 Mar.

Lt. Beaucond was born 18 Sept. 1920 and graduated from West Point in 1942.

Besides his parents, he is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jane Hickman Beaucond, and a brother, Robert Tyler Beaucond.

Brig. Gen. Clinton W. Russell, USA,

## U. S. COAST GUARD

FOUR additional volunteer port security regiments are now being organized in United States seaports by the Coast Guard.

The ports concerned are Baltimore, previously discussed in this column, Jacksonville, Tampa and Duluth-Superior.

To protect the docks and waterfront facilities of Baltimore, it is planned to enroll a regiment of 2,500 volunteers under command of Mr. Howard A. Kelly, jr. For the Jacksonville regiment a total of 500 volunteers is being sought. Mr. Emmett Sefay will command the unit. The Tampa force of 600 men will be commanded by Mr. Edward W. Berriman. To guard the twin ports of Duluth and Superior about 250 men will be sought. Commander of the unit will be Mr. C. R. McLean.

These regiments will follow in pattern the original port security regiment now operating in Philadelphia. Units in other ports are expected to be formed within the near future.

## Form Port Security School

A class in port security duties is being established by the Coast Guard at Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, Md.

Vice Adm. R. R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, has instructed each district to send quotas of officers now engaged in port security duties and not physically qualified for sea duty to a class convening tomorrow, 16 May. The class will last six weeks, after which the officers will return to their original stations.

Quotas for the class are as follows: 1st Naval District, 3; 3rd District, 3; 4th District, 2; Potomac River Command, 1;

5th District, 2; 6th District, 1; 7th District, 2; 8th District, 3; 9th District, 7; 11th District, 2; 12th District, 2; 13th District, 2.

## Highest Awards for USCG

The highest military award, the Congressional Medal of Honor has been given posthumously to Douglas Albert Munro, SM1c, who daringly led a flotilla of landing craft to Point Cruz, Guadalcanal, 27 Sept. 1942, to evacuate 500 Marines trapped by the Japanese. While he covered the operations with his boat, the Marines were safely taken off. Near the end of the operation, Mr. Munro fell mortally wounded. His last words were: "Did they get off?"

A Navy Cross has been awarded to Paul L. Clark, USCG, for his skill and courage in defending his landing boat against strafing enemy planes and evacuating wounded during the original landings in French North Africa.

## Navigation Aids Issued

Just off the presses is a readily understandable pamphlet on the significance of aids to marine navigation, prepared by the Coast Guard. In prospect is a similarly, non-technically worded booklet on rules of the road. The books are designed to give beginners in navigation a much quicker grasp of essential principles of navigation than is possible from a study of the highly complicated pilot rules and similar regulations.

## Officer Advanced

The President this week nominated Ens. Leslie G. Haverland, USCG, for promotion to lieutenant (jg) with rank from 29 May.

## The War Program

(Continued from First Page)

to Japan, we are going to need carriers and in quantity. The carrier, per se, is as vulnerable as it is necessary and attrition in this type is bound to be high."

The auxiliary aircraft carrier—"substantially a flying deck mounted on a merchant ship hull"—is expected to be "most useful," Admiral Horne stated, particularly in convoy work and in transporting fighter aircraft.

Importance of cruisers is indicated by the high rate of attrition of this type, the admiral stated, pointing out that this type of vessel is ideal as the guardian of the aircraft carrier "from the standpoint of flexibility, speed and armament."

"One of the most pressing needs today is for escort vessels," the admiral con-

Categories	1941	1942	1943	1944
Combatant, patrol, mine, aux. ....	674	953	2,674	4,153
District and yard craft .....	643	1,279	2,362	2,994
Landing craft; special types .....	819	4,527	21,290	34,032
Totals .....	2,136	6,759	26,326	41,179

liaison officer for the War Department in the headquarters of Adm. Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, died Wednesday, 24 Mar. 1943, in the station hospital at Ft. Jay, Governors Island, N. Y. He was fifty-one years old.

Funeral services were held Monday, 29 Mar. at the Military Academy New Chapel at West Point, N. Y.

Gen. Russell, born at Hico, Tex., was graduated from West Point and commissioned a second lieutenant in 1915.

He served with Infantry units in the United States and the Philippine Islands, learned to fly at San Diego, Calif., in 1916, and during the World War was commanding officer of the Air Service Flying School at Waco, Tex.

He served subsequently as an instructor at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

In 1939 he became Chief of Staff, General Headquarters Air Force, with headquarters at Langley Field, Va., and in Jan. 1941, was assigned to the office of the Chief of Air Forces, later becoming Chief of Staff of the Air Force Combat Command.

He received an overseas assignment in March, 1942, and returned in October of last year.

BUY WAR BONDS!

## The Tunisian Campaign

A comprehensive statement of the North African Campaign, together with a retrospective study of its various phases, was given by the Secretary of War at his press conference 13 May. The Secretary said:

The end of the long campaign in North Africa came with dramatic suddenness. The final phase of the combat began about three weeks ago. The fighting at first was marked by fierce struggles for the heights which marked the outer lines of Axis resistance. Here the enemy held particularly strong positions which were well-fortified. During the past few months these outposts had been thoroughly organized and every effort was made to make them impregnable.

Facing the Axis on the northern sector was the Second United States Army Corps with several battalions of sturdy French soldiers. The French were on the extreme north along the rugged Mediterranean shore line. Just south of the French were the regimental combat teams of the United States 9th Infantry Division. Farther south were the National Guardsmen of the 34th Infantry Division, mostly from Iowa, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Next to them were the soldiers of our 1st Infantry Division. In close support of these three infantry divisions were the tanks of the 1st Armored Division. South of these American forces and occupying the middle sector of the assault forces was the British First Army, including French units, while Montgomery's British Eighth Army was in the rough hill country at the southeastern extremity of the arcing line.

During the early stages of the struggle the British Eighth Army had a relatively passive role. By exerting pressure it contained a large number of Axis troops while the Americans and the British First Army were assaulting the German positions. I might remind you that the British Eighth Army did for the united effort in the final battle substantially what the Second American Corps had done for that same united effort during the assault on the Mareh line, and then began a series of attacks and counterattacks during which our forces made some local advances and held most of the hard-won positions in the continuing struggles. The counterattacks of the Axis were bloodily repulsed. Undoubtedly these repeated assaults greatly weakened the enemy. Casualties on both sides were heavy.

## Take Mateur

Finally our American 34th Division took the Djebel Tahent, the now well-known Hill 609, making a clean break through the Axis line of resistance and sweeping forward to the plain. Quickly exploiting this penetration, units of the United States 1st Armored Division pressed on to Mateur which was hastily evacuated by the Germans. This movement outflanked the Axis positions in front of the British First Army and threatened them with envelopment.

In the meantime, by a brilliant maneuver, several British divisions were secretly moved up from the Eighth Army front to reinforce the British First Army. This provided the tremendous power that carried the British through the hills and plains to Tunis. The final offensive began on 6 May, supported by what was probably the greatest concentration of air power over a battle area in the history of warfare. In a perfectly coordinated advance the 2nd United States Army Corps moved simultaneously with the British First Army. A tank destroyer battalion attached to our 9th Division moved into Bizerte just at the same time when the British Hussars entered Tunis.

It had been expected that the Axis troops would make a fighting withdrawal to previously prepared positions, finally moving behind the strong defenses of Bizerte for the last-ditch struggle. However, the Germans seem to have been overwhelmed by the speed and power of our advance. The British entering Tunis had fought their way forward 23 miles in 36 hours. Considering that these troops had been fighting almost without respite for three weeks, this final swift advance was particularly notable. This power and velocity of the Allied attack certainly rivaled the best that the Germans had done in the hey-day of their success against weak opposition in Poland and France. The Germans fought bravely but in defeat they certainly were not supermen.

## 150,000 Prisoners

German staff officers sought Allied commanders to learn the terms of surrender. The decision of Casablanca found its echo in the terse response of American, British and French commanders — "unconditional surrender." Some 38,000, nearly all of them Germans, surrendered to our 1st Armored Division. Nearly 100,000 laid down their arms to the British. About 25,000 others gave themselves up to the French. Scattered remnants held out for a time in the mountains south of Tunis and along the beaches of Cap Bon.

The great number of prisoners taken is something of an embarrassment to our command. Our supply facilities in Tunisia are being taxed to the utmost to supply our

(Please turn to Next Page)

## Gen. Haislip Addresses Officers

Mobile Hq. Third Army, Somewhere in La.—Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, director of the Third Army maneuvers, warned unit commanders recently against complacency, after praising improvement shown thus far in the maneuvers.

"We aren't fighting a bunch of amateurs," General Haislip said. "We're fighting the biggest bunch of professional cutthroats the world has ever seen. They have been fighting long enough so that the ones left are those who have been doing it correctly from the beginning. Those who haven't aren't fighting any more."

## Armed Services Honor Day

Joint Resolutions were introduced this week in the Senate and House authorizing the President to proclaim Sunday, 20 June, 1943 as Armed Services Honor Day "for the recognition and the honoring of all men and women who have served or now are serving in any and all branches of the military and naval armed services of the United States of America."



## The Tunisian Campaign

(Continued from Preceding Page)

troops. Now we find we have to get means to transport and feed more than 150,000 prisoners of war in addition to our own soldiers.

Our success in Tunisia was due to a number of factors. Superb leadership characterized our military operations. The professional skill and organizing ability of General Eisenhower were reflected in the strategic plans in the tactical disposition of troops, and in the perfect coordination of all arms. General Alexander, with his able subordinates, Generals Montgomery, Anderson and Bradley, magnificently executed all ground operations. Air Marshal Teddar, General Spaatz and other Allied air leaders rendered tremendous support to ground troops and at the same time pounded distant air bases and port facilities. Admiral Cunningham's naval forces cooperated with air units in establishing an effective blockade. This air and sea blockade prevented all but a trickle of supplies from reaching Axis troops in North Africa, and ruled out all possibility of a Mediterranean Dunkirk.

### Names of Commanders

Perhaps I should mention the names of the commanders of our American divisions, some of whom may not have been announced previously. All of them have been at the front during the greater part of the Tunisian fighting and have demonstrated thoroughly capable leadership. Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon is in command of the 1st Armored Division. Maj. Gen. Terry Allen leads the 1st Infantry Division. Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy commands the 9th Infantry Division, while Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder has the 34th Infantry Division.

The people of the United Nations have every reason to thrill with pride over the achievements of British, French and American soldiers whose patriotic devotion and heroism have won this great victory. To the many who gave their lives in this great campaign and to their loved ones we can only pay our grateful homage.

There are one or two other observations which I would like to make. The Tunisian campaign is a striking demonstration of the pulverizing effect of superior force on land, sea and air, intelligently applied at the point of impact. The mass and the velocity of an assault can prove irresistible if intelligently utilized. In this instance our superiority in numbers and in materiel brought a relatively quick victory which was not too costly in casualties, considering the results attained. Similar results can be secured elsewhere, we hope. In this connection I would like to reiterate my usual warning against over-confidence. We have won a great campaign but we have not yet won the war. The Axis countries still have hundreds of divisions of seasoned troops in the field.

### Lost Race to Tunis

I have been thinking this morning, as most of us have, of this campaign in retrospect, and I am going to make a few observations on that. Viewed in retrospect, I think we can all unite in feeling that the present result in the Tunisian campaign is much more effective upon the ultimate result of the war than it would have been if we had won the November race for Tunis.

If we had won that race, and you will remember by what a small margin we lost it, that quick result would have been surely attributed to mere luck, surprise, accidents by our enemy.

The German armies, the German soldiers, would have felt that, given a fair chance, they would surely win.

As it is now, with tremendous disadvantages against us, we have beaten them to their knees and the effect of that lesson will go far and wide through the German Reich.

It is my belief that a war of this kind must be won by the clear demonstration that our troops—the Allied troops—actuated by the principles of freedom, are willing and able to win over our enemies in battle, man to man, army to army.

### Advantages to U. S.

It is interesting also to examine further some of the ways in which this initial failure to win this race for Tunis in November actually ripened into great advantages for us:

A. In the first place that race, as you all remember, produced a situation of extreme disadvantage to us as against the Germans. The race to Tunis had given us extremely long lines of communication—what in strategy we call extremely unfavorable logistics.

Not even counting the ocean voyages, we were on exterior lines of nearly 1,000 miles of difficult transportation by imperfect roads and inadequate railways.

On the other hand, the Germans had very short lines by air and sea.

But as the campaign went on and the Germans were driven back against the sea in the northwest of Tunisia, these advantages and disadvantages of the two sides were completely reversed.

The Germans' former advantage of being near the sea became a hazardous disadvantage. They found themselves with the sea at their

back. And when they were defeated it led to a complete debacle.

The geographical situation which favored them in the beginning led to the smashing of their whole army without hope of escape.

### Forced Dispersion

B. In the second place, this initial race with its great distances and the many different objectives that our troops had to cover of all sorts and kinds resulted in breaking them up into small units, a great apparent disadvantage.

They hurried forward, as you remember, without regard to divisional formation. They were thrust forward in small units in accordance with the demands of speed.

Furthermore, they were still further dispersed in order to bring quick help to the French troops, at whom the Germans were striking.

So that in substance we had to scatter our forces all over the lot.

This was not by the design of General Eisenhower, as some critics have said. It was forced by the effort to win this race and the necessity of backing up our French allies.

But later we reaped advantages even from this dispersion.

This temporary and unavoidable dispersion became the school of the American small units in battle practice: Americans learn very quickly, and they learned very quickly here.

C. In the third place, for a long long time the Germans enjoyed a great temporary advantage from the weather and this undoubtedly helped modify their plans and in leading them to a final disaster.

The bad weather this year lasted unusually long. During that bad weather, while our planes were grounded, the Germans were able to send over reinforcements both by air and sea while our Air Forces were greatly impeded in preventing the air transport and the sea transport.

We were unable to get at their planes and we could not get at their ships.

This very probably misled the German High Command into thinking that they could probably support and reinforce their troops in Tunisia and eventually evacuate them in safety.

We now know from their preparations at Cap Bon that they had arranged for a progressive retreat and an ultimate evacuation. Then the weather suddenly cleared up on 6 April.

I have already told you of the sudden, almost miraculous increase in the success of our Air Force beginning with that date.

This allowed us to begin a sudden destruction of their air transport.

At the same time by air and sea we eliminated their sea transports.

This sudden overwhelming attack of the Allied air forces completely upset this program of progressive retreat and final evacuation which the Germans eventually had counted on.

Their troops in the last instance had no other alternative than to surrender.

### Blunder—But Not Long

One great lesson from all of this which I take comfort in is that American troops and their commanders when they first go into war and battle make initial mistakes like all other troops.

It is now equally evident that they are very quick in correcting those mistakes.

They blunder, but they don't blunder very long.

I think that it is fair to say that is a characteristic of our nation—for the same ability to quickly correct initial mistakes has been abundantly shown now in our present great volume of production which initially suffered from blunders and mistakes in the same way that all human endeavor does.

## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 1068)

officials.

General Walker escorted and gave his daughter in marriage. Her princess-styled gown of ivory satin had a trim of rare old lace and the long train was edged with similar lace. A spray of pearl orange blossoms held her three-quarter-length veil, which was of heirloom rose-point and had been worn by three generations. A bouquet of white bridal roses tied with wide satin streamers and shower ribbons completed the bride's costume.

Barrie Reid Walker served as flower girl. Miss Margaret Louise Walker was maid of honor and two sisters of the bridegroom, the Misses Etta Ruth and Martha Virginia Buchman, were bridesmaids.

Col. J. W. H. Lusby was best man for Lt. Buchman and Lt. Samuel A. Leishar and Lt. Andrew Wiedeman were the two ushers. Cadet James Walker, a brother of the bride was unable to be in the bridal party due to hospitalization at the United States Military Academy, while another brother, Capt. William G. Walker, Jr., now stationed out of the country, was

represented by a congratulatory cable received and opened during the wedding reception that followed the ceremony.

The young couple left on a wedding trip to Williamsburg, Va. The bride will return to the quarters of her parents at the Army War College when Lieutenant Buchman leaves for his new station at Camp Campbell, Ky. Mrs. Buchman will follow her husband as soon as he is settled with his new division.

Ens. Enid Wilhelmina Vestal, USNR, was married on Saturday, 1 May, to Mr. Eric Johann Williams, Jr., in Saint Mary's Chapel in the Washington Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul. The only decorations used were white spring blossoms in the altar vases.

The bride is the daughter of Maj. Van Rensselaer Vestal, USA, and Mrs. Vestal of Coronado, Calif. Since recent Navy Department regulations allow WAVES to wear the traditional wedding dress, the bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of imported silk Chantilly lace with full train and a veil of illusion held by a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The bridegroom, who is the son of Mrs. Eric J. Williams of Redlands, Calif., had as his best man Lt. Manton Copeland, USA, of Brunswick, Me.

A reception followed at the Army and Navy Club. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Williams will return to Washington, where he is with the Office of Strategic Services, and Mrs. Williams is on duty in the photographic department of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

"Great Oaks," the home in Arlington, Va., of Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis, was the scene of the wedding of their daughter, Barbara, and Lt. Comdr. Archie Byron Schaefer, USNR, of Altoona, Pa., Monday evening, 10 May. Lt. Comdr. R. Foulf, Chaplain Corps, USN, officiated.

Colonel Davis gave his daughter in marriage. Mrs. Paul Greenhalgh acted as matron of honor for her sister. Lt. Comdr. Robert Galloway was best man and the brother of the bride, Lt. Comdr. Ward Davis, was one of the ushers.

A reception followed. They are to live at 4321 Club Drive, Atlanta, Ga., the bridegroom being stationed at Jordan Field.

Miss Eugenia Marshall Tuck, daughter of Capt. Alexander J. M. Tuck, Army Air Forces, and the late Mrs. Tuck, be-

came the bride of Lt. John Remington Northrup, Army Air Forces, West Point, '43, stationed in California, and son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown Northrop of Watertown, N. Y., Saturday, 8 May.

In the absence of her father, the bride's hand was given in marriage by Lt. Francis Xavier Shields. A reception at the home of Lt. and Mrs. Shields followed. Mrs. Shields, the former Marina Torlonia, was matron of honor, and Capt. John C. Wienert, Army Air Forces, acted as best man.

In the Cadet Chapel at West Point, Miss Bobette Elizabeth Hayden, daughter of Lt. Col. James L. Hayden of West Point, and Mrs. Hayden, and Lt. Thomas R. Watson, USA, were married Saturday, 8 May, by Col. Clayton E. Wheat, with a reception later at the Hayden quarters.

In ivory satin with heirloom lace, the bride was given away by her father and attended by Mrs. Brandish J. Smith of the Point as matron of honor.

The best man was Lt. George B. Lundberg; ushers were Cadets W. O. Peak, J. B. MacWherter, W. E. Zook and R. M. Smith.

At Narragansett, R. I., last Saturday, 8 May, Mrs. Bertha Samuels Sinclair and Capt. Louis Smith Campbell, USMC, of Kingston, N. Y., were married at Meadow View, the home of the bride. The Chaplain of Quonset Naval Air Station, Lt. Comdr. John D. Zimmerman, performed the ceremony.

The bride was given in marriage by her son, Midshipman Joseph S. Sinclair. Mrs. Frederick Schloss was matron of honor and Col. George Morse, Jr., USMC, was best man. A reception followed.

## District of Washington

Maj. Gen. John T. Lewis, commanding the Military District of Washington, Washington, D. C., marked the first anniversary of the organization of the Military District of Washington with a memorandum in which he said:

"In this year just concluded, numerous problems have been presented. Through diligence and energetic action on your part, all of them have been solved most satisfactorily, and through their solution we have all gained invaluable experience. A foundation has been laid with firmness and on this foundation we will continue to build an efficient organization. Our point of view in the past year has been diverted from the easy-to-follow peacetime attitude to one of fixed concentration on our vital role in the vigorous and relentless prosecution of the war.

"Let us mark this day by renewed effort and grim determination to proceed during the coming years with that same unity and fixity of purpose."

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## FINANCE

## Financial Digest

While the President was furnishing to the Press this week figures on the astounding increase in plane production since 1941, and the War Production Board was announcing that the United States now has all the plants and machine tools required to beat the Axis, a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee was reporting a crisis in war production, with our various war programs out of balance, and in most cases short of the goals set. Regarding plane output the President gave in pounds the following simplified tabulation: 1941, 87 millions; 1942, 291 millions; 1943, 911 millions, and estimated for 1944, 1,317 millions.

With reference to our general war production capacity, the WPB stated that the country now has a physical plant adequate to make the maximum use of its resources in men, skill and raw materials. Therefore, it is re-examining some \$5 billions in contracts with a view to their cancellation. As an indication of the progress made during the three years when preparations for war began, it is said the Nation now has more shell-loading capacity and facilities for the manufacture of some types of artillery than its needs will require. Plants devoted to such work, with others equipped for the manufacture of light tanks, will be converted, and the output of planes, plane parts, ship parts, mobile artillery and tank destroyers can be increased. It was revealed that the total value of all federally financed new industrial facilities stood on February 28, at \$15.1 billions, of which nearly \$4 billions had been completed, \$7 billions are scheduled for completion the middle of this summer, and the balance is supposed to be ready for operation by the end of the year. From the latter two items it will be possible to lop off some \$5 billions.

The Senate subcommittee apparently not as optimistic as WPB, reported in-

adequate steel capacity with the result that one program must be sacrificed for another; over-expansion in facilities in certain industries while small plants are unused, lack of realization in key government quarters of the relationship of stabilization policies to the mobilization of manpower and production, and little understanding of the complete interdependence of policies governing these endeavors. Therefore, the Sub-committee wants an over-all authority, with centralized powers to determine policies and enforce them.

While the Nation is still in the midst of the mine truce which, under the decree of John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers will expire next 18 May, the Administration has moved to meet many of his demands. Price fixing of essential foods has been ordered by the Office of Price Administrator, with subsidies to producers and distributors, and Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes has modified the "rigid" character of the "Hold the Line" Executive Order issued on 8 April. By this action, resignations of Labor members from the WLRB have been averted. More than this, while Mr. Byrnes insists that the Little Steel Formula must be preserved, the modification is sufficiently broad to meet demands for wage increases. Fuel Administrator Ickes is asserting he will not ask Mr. Lewis to extend the truce he declared, and that it will be for "the Government to act" should the miners walk out. Involved in the demand for higher wages in the coal industry is the prospect that the other Labor organizations will require equal treatment, and thus another advance in the inflationary spiral will occur.

At this writing Congress is about finishing up the new tax bill. The Senate Finance Committee reported a substitute for the House bill. To quote Senator Vandenberg, "the sole question pending is whether we shall adopt the pay-as-you-go principle by the House method, which cancels some \$7.2 billions of 1942 tax liabilities, leaving a small minority of our citizens in double jeopardy, or whether we shall do it by cancelling the total of \$1.5 billions from windfalls." Secretary Morgenthau is repenting the President's request for \$16 billions additional taxes. At the Capitol it is said this money cannot come from the larger incomes in the higher brackets, because they now are taxed so heavily that no longer are they a source of productive revenue. Therefore, the sum must come from the taxpayers in the lower and medium income brackets.

## Marine Officer Transfers

Maj. Gen. Julian C. Smith has been detached from command of the New River, N. C., Base and assigned to the South Pacific, Marine Corps Headquarters announced this week. Neither General Smith's successor at New River nor his assignment in the Pacific were indicated.

At the same time, it was announced that Brig. Gen. Henry L. Larsen has arrived in the United States from the South Pacific.

Col. Thomas B. Gale has reported in Marine Corps Headquarters.

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## MERCHANT MARINE

## Merchant Marine

Defective welding appears to have been the principal cause for the crackup of the tanker Schenectady near the Kaiser Portland, Ore., yard last January, according to a statement this week by Representative Jackson, of Wash., chairman of a subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee which has been investigating the accident.

Although Mr. Jackson declared that it is possible that defective steel plates may have gone into some merchant ships, the evidence before the subcommittee indicates that materiel defects were a minor factor in any construction failures.

The subcommittee's formal report has not yet been released.

## Liberty Ships Ordered

Contract for construction of 37 Liberty ships has been awarded to the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, Me., by the Maritime Commission.

At Superior, Wis., 9 May, the Dionne quintuplets christened five ocean-going cargo ships built for Great Britain under Lend-Lease.

Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., Chairman of the Maritime Commission; Vice Adm. R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, and a number of American and Canadian officials witnessed the mass launchings.

## Medal for Skipper

For his daring and skill in delivering vital war cargoes to General MacArthur's forces on Bataan, Capt. John A. Mattson has been awarded the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal.

## Approve Service Medal Bill

The President this week approved legislation authorizing issuance of service medals to merchant seamen who sail in war zones. Special insignia will designate actions with the enemy, torpedoings or other casualty and abandonment of lost ships.

## Navy Officer Procurement

With the V-12 College Training Program getting under way shortly, colleges will soon provide the great majority of officers in the Naval Reserve, and the number of officers commissioned directly from civilian life will decrease sharply, the Navy Department indicated this week.

The present indoctrination which provides training in the fundamentals of Navy customs and methods of operation to men having no previous naval experience will be modified and revised in order to correlate it with the new V-12 College Training Program. Much of the information taught in indoctrination schools will be incorporated in the V-12 curricula.

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## Awards and Decorations

**Congressional Medal of Honor**  
\*Comdr. Howard W. Gilmore, USN, submarine commander.

## Navy Cross

Lt. Comdr. Mannert L. Abele, USN, submarine patrol.  
†Mach. Leland L. Davis, USN, Aleutians Area.

1st Lts. Roger A. Haberman and Frank H. Presley, both Marine Corps, for air action over Guadalcanal.

## Distinguished Service Medal

Rear Adm. William A. Glassford, Jr., USN, Dakar.

Col. Maurice D. Welty, USA, Newfoundland.

†Maj. Lewin B. Barringer, AC, USA, as Chief of AAF glider section.

## Silver Star

To following for action, North Africa:  
Capt. Walton Goodwin, III, Cav.; 1st Lts. John F. Walter, FA; Donald F. Aishton, Inf.; 1st Sgt. James D. Burns, FA; S.Sgts. Roy L. Bates, Inf.; Edward H. Meyers, FA; Sgts. David R. Clark, FA, Robert L. Kennedy, FA, Alfred A. St. Germaine, Cav., Raymond W. Bryant, Inf., George W. Tidwell, Inf.; Cpls. Vernon D. McHargue, FA, Joseph E. White, FA, Francis W. Cajune, FA, Richard F. Wollery, FA, Herbert F. Spiker, Inf., Thomas F. Zafaya, Inf.; \*T3 Clinton W. Butefish, Pfc. Paul N. Yates, Inf., Pfc. Herbert E. DeGrand, FA, Pfc. William Clevenger, FA, Hobard Branscum, Inf., Harold G. Griese, Jr., FA, Andrew J. Savino, FA, Carl E. Conline, FA, Anthony P. Coll, Inf., Anthony Frascatore, FA, William B. Griffin, Inf.

To S.Sgt. Robert T. Jungblut, 8 USAAF, England.

To \*Pfc. Ralph L. Bailey, USA, Algeria.

To following for action in Guadalcanal:  
1st Lt. Roy W. Garvin, USMC; Sgt. Vernon L. Hendley, USMC; Pfc. John S. Barry, USMC, and Pfc. Arthur L. Holmes, USMC.

## Distinguished Flying Cross

To following members USA 8th AF, England:  
Capt. Henry G. McDonald, 1st Lt. Jesse H. Elliott, Capt. John M. Regan, Capt. Beattie H. Fleener, T.Sgt. Eugene J. Remmell, 1st Lt. William J. Casey, T.Sgt. Harry Goldstein, 1st Lt. James R. Bullock, Capt. Kenneth K. Wallick, T.Sgt. Chester T. Wendoloski, Sgt. Thomas J. Hansbury, S.Sgt. Allen S. Hill.

To 1st Lt. Thomas W. Farlow, Marine, for air action over Guadalcanal.

To following, all USN, for submarine patrol action: Lt. Comdr. Thomas W. Hogan, Jr.; CBM Floyd R. Porterfield; Lt. Frederick J. Harfinger, II, Gold Star in lieu of 2nd 88; Lt. Frederick E. Janney; Lt. Comdr. Hyman B. Lyon; Lt. Comdr. Robert I. Olsen; Lt. John D. Gerwick.

## Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal

Following, all members USA 8th AF, England: Maj. Herbert O. Wangeman, Henry W. Terry.

Cpts. Gene B. Fetrow, Lewis E. Lyle, Homer H. Noss, Russell E. Schler, Charles F. Maas, Glenn E. Hagenbuch, Gideon W. Warne, Howard W. Moore, Lawrence P. Dwyer, Robert K. Morgan, Billy B. Southworth, Clyde B. Walker, John H. Diehl, Jr., John W. Carroll, James E. O'Brien, Kenneth K. Wallick, Bruce D. Barton, Robert E. Misner, Howard F. Adams, John L. Lambert, Thomas R. Cramer.

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2nd Lts. Robert I. Brown, Fred R. Gilbert, William J. Lakay, Jr., Lyle D. Sherwood, Robert K. Walker, Jr., Robert R. LaPlace, Charles Spare, Jr., David W. Arnold, Roger L. Cankin, Robert Fabec, Earl A. Steele, Mert M. Wells, Bill J. Reed, Benjamin R. Toczyk, Robert C. Miller, Warren W. Anderson, Pelham R. Burnett, Russell B. West, Arthur D. Reits, Robert E. Kollner, Glenn J. Lally, William H. Minder, Bruce W. Gordon, James A. Moberly, Curtis S. Griffin, Richard C. Brown, David A. Cox, George S. Horner, James H. Montgomery, Jr., Earl W. Quillman, Jacob A. Augenstein, Milton P.

Blanchette, Mark L. McDermott, William A. Driscoll, William H. Springstun, Thomas C. Mayen, Paul M. Thomas, Eddie C. Hancock, Leroy A. Zaruba, Wilbert M. Smith,

T.Sgts. Donald H. Ingram, Walter R. Taylor, Michael Kruege, Sebastian Scavell, Frank W. Gavin, Everett A. Dasher, Frederick B. Ziemer, Adam C. Wygonik, John W. Crump, Joe F. Ward, Robert H. Wright, Lyle V. Edwards, Dalton R. Snell, Donald E. Jester, Harold F. Lighthown, Earl E. Goodman, Mark L. Schaefer, Tauno I. Metsa, Donald K. Steffe, Leroy H. Bloshine, Harold J. Fedora, Harry C. Hogan, Robert J. Billman, Norman H. Jones, Lawrence W. Murray, Ernest J. Kiss, William J. Murphy, Jr., Alan B. Perry, Jerome Marcus, Charles R. Terry, Clyde W. Carlton, Ralph C. Ernst, Henry E. Mika, Robert S. Lammers, James N. Patterson, John L. Barrett, Raymond T. Moore, Oscar E. Ballew, Charles E. Zipfel, Leonard A. Panaro, William F. Lancaster, James E. Gross, Benjamin Gordon, Steward F. Drake, Martin J. McDonnell, Harvey C. Compton, Martin F. Littenken, Anthony L. Santoro, Douglas C. Glover, Robert J. Hanson, Glen W. Breen, Stanley P. Stenkoski, Adam Tallercio, Harold P. Loch, Malcolm H. Logan.

S.Sgts. Garney Clark, Roy E. Gosline, Julio G. Castellotti, James D. Thompson, John E. Hill, Donald E. Bicknell, John W. Clifton, Allerton F. Meddaugh, Jr., Lester G. Klug, August Ullrich, \*Lucius M. Balsey, Lyle L. Taylor, Herbert W. Armstrong, John W. Hunsell, George L. Green, Richard W. Trenary, Oliver H. Hackwith, Russell Gilliam, Harry E. Gibbs, Clarence E. Winchell, Joseph R. Borzym, Charles J. Davis, Louis R. Greenlee, Earl H. Rheinhardt, Walter C. Dager, \*Harry A. Carter, Jr., Lloyd J. Mahan, Bernard A. Stelhorn, Roy E. Smith, Murel A. Murphy, Patrick H. McAtee, Jr., Harold C. Green, Joseph R. Albee, Ford C. Cowherd, Henry G. Hayes, Jr., James F. Byrd, Norris R. Pfifer, Norman R. Pidgeon, Barney J. Grabowski, Channing N. Satterfield, Casimer A. Nastal, Jack D. Snell, Jay M. Franklin, Raymond Shelton, Cecil B. Smith, Deane J. Devars, James B. Farrar, Russell M. Warren, John G. Hollenbeck, Walter L. Hazelton, Lawrence W. Isham, Pershing G. Rolfe, Howard Rio, Keva Summergrad, Grover L. Dobson, Daniel W. Rowland, Richard M. Castillo, Carl E. Cleland, William T. Hummerston, Bruno C. Stanczyk, Myron C. Srsen, Jack O. Banta, Jess F. Williams, Royce J. London, Sterling J. May, Roy L. Klingler, George H. Williamson, Kenneth L. Erhard, Boyd C. Burkey, Marshall W. Miller, Joseph R. Sunderlin, Robert J. McKee, Stephen F. Sevek, Alvin T. Schippan, Robert D. Iwigins, David T. Collier, George B. Boyce, Herbert H. Gentry, Gerald W. Brookman, James B. Stelzer, Robert G. Adams, Edwin C. Light, \*Davis W. Johnston, Jr., Carl W. Hunter, David H. Woo, Henry J. Streets, Iris C. Wyer, Jr., Edward A. Van Ravenstein, James S. Clark, Henry J. Walloch, Allan P. Meaux, Arthur Laskowski, Allen S. Hill.

Sgts. Harvie L. Collins, Frank B. Steers, Jr., Amos R. Cornwell, James A. MacCammond, Jr., Joseph F. Devine, Selden M. Wentworth, William C. Gray, Kenneth C. McCabe, Maurice L. Harris, Edward F. Bowden, Emilie V. Bitter, Jr., George G. Fournier, Alberto Salvo, Philip L. Judkins, Milford L. Spears, Kenneth Heron, Walter M. Patrick, John E. Treon, Thomas M. Lawler, Chester C. Gibson, Phillip H. Tritschler, William H. Johnson, Allen D. Brown, Gilbert A. Wandtke.

## Air Medal

To following, all members USA 8th AF, England:  
Col. Leon W. Johnson.

Lt. Col. Eugene H. Snively, James T. Posey.

Majs. Haley W. Aycock, William E. Sault. Cpts. Hascall C. McClellan, William H. Brandon, Arthur V. Cullen, Jr.

1st Lts. Jack Fisher, Jr., Robert J. Abernethy, George R. Jansen, Jack Hickerson, Oscar E. Diederling, Robert W. Blaine, David A. Steele, Jr., Curist A. Burgan, Wayne S. Johnson, Irving T. Colburn, Robert W. Frehofer, Earl E. Ellis, Robert A. Coltrane, Thomas P. Mayo, Robert H. Bishop, Andrew D. Fee, John L. MacKey, Michael Lall, Walter E. Thorne, Brent F. Walker, James W. Kahl, Robert E. Miller, John T. Gladstone, 2nd Lts. William E. Hill, Paul M. Ellington, John T. Mooney, Curtis S. Griffin, LeRoy C. Sugg, Malcolm Rawls, Rexford W. Lippert, William H. Minder, Robert E. Kilner, Jacob A. Angenstein, Harry D. Sipe, Paul D. Caldwell, Eldon T. Ruppe, Bertram H. Kaplan, Lewis H. Utley, Albert Dobas, Joseph E. Flaherty, William J. Hannon, Benjamin R. Toczyk, John H. Perkins, Donald H. Ross, James F. Kelley, Stanley W. McLeod, Lester D. McCluskey, Edward Mikolowski, James E. Anderson, Thomas E. Bartness, Wayne E. Gotke, Robert H. Smith, John Y. Reed, Robert R. LaPlace, Rocco J. Maloreca, David W. Arnold, James S. Nix, Robert I. Brown, Edward T. Logan, Stanley M. Van Dyke, George Silvkoff, Paul A. Spaduzzi, Nathan F. Lindsey, Edward R. Mitchell, Hartley A. Westbrook, Edward C. Brennan.

M.Sgts. Norius Crisan, William B. Stamper.

T.Sgts. Buren C. Williams, Kenneth R. Loughton, Harvey C. Compton, Frank G. Capuano, James T. Hickie, Jr., Adam C. Wygonik, Thomas A. McGinnis, Michael J. Denny, Alan B. Perry, Samuel S. Weiser, Ralph Schweyer, William J. Murphy, Jr., Ralph C. Ernst, William F. Coll, Robert K. Vogt, William L. Engler, Harold J. Dunham, Channing N. Satterfield, James E. Sparks, George B. Price, Philip F. Cook, Jr., Odla E. Nelson, Orna E. Cottingham, Eugene O. Rudiger, Lawrence J. Brandenburg, James B. Bristow, Roy J. Yeatts, Frank Paliga, Albert W. Emery, Clyde W. Carlton, Willard W. Scott, Harold D. Broyles, John W. Clifton.

S.Sgts. Scott E. Brewer, James M. Crawford, Joseph J. Conley, Curtis B. Pope, William H. Mountain, Dale A. Glaubitz, Harry J. Brody, Raymond Shelton, Everett L. Creason, Roy L. Klingler, Walter L. Summey, Robert C. Lentz, Kenneth B. Morse, Carl L. Pugh, Gervasse Hollander, John A. Romeo, Iris C. Wyer, Jr., Kirtley J. Jarvis, Emerson S. Miller, Gilbert A. Wandtke, Roy E. Gosline, Frank T. Lusic, Barney J. Brabowski, \*Manford S. Deal, Donald C. McGinnis, Lloyd P. Peterson, Edward Surka, Edward E. Layne, Gorwin C. Huff, Edward R. Waite, Robert W. Sterling, Nick A. Criscito, Edward G. Jedlnak, Kenneth L. Errand, Charles F. Overhelm, Henry A. Mitchell, Jr., Patrick J. Heaney, George H. Fowler, Jr., Robert C. Newmes, Clinton C. Collins, James C. Martin, Willis G. Rose, John J. Sweeney, Stephen E. Parker, Jr., Earl R. Howard, Don J. Williams, Edward W. Phillips, Leroy R. Winter, Jesse E. Wade, Aaron L. Helphrey, Lloyd E. Adelsberger, Harrell H. Thompson, Samuel O. Snipes.

Sgts. James M. Garrard, James O. Woodward, James F. Young, Grover A. Edmiston, Willard A. Rathgeber, Robert P. Cluff, Albert A. Himes, Harold Samuelian, Oran J. Taylor, Charles G. McMackin, Adolph E. Brzozowy, Charles C. Forehand, Jr., Phillip H. Tritschler, James J. Johnson, Donald E. Turner, Isaac A. Fleisher, James Koom, Alex Leblanc, William T. Morgan, Charles C. Gregory, Paul J. Shook, James L. Stringer, Kelly L. Morrison, Jack C. Webb, Harry E. Privett, Arthur L. Berkovitz, Renford G. Watkins, Roy L. Jameson, Benjamin F. White, Jr., Walter M. Patrick, U. M. Chandler, Gene H. Wright, Charles A. Arnold, Howard M. Lucas, Eugene A. B. Nicolsa, Eugene W. Eschard, Clarence J. Asher, Robert B. Holmes.

To following members USAAF for anti-submarine patrol flights over Atlantic:

Majs. Dwight F. Lewis, Vernon Q. Mullin, Otha B. Hardy, Jr.

Cpts. Horace B. McWhirter, Donald E. Lange, William F. Kayhoe, Claude Siedd, Jr., Richard B. Uhle, Edwin S. Harris, Robert H. Heartwell, Jack D. Reeder, William G. Shepard, Carleton C. Dutton, Walter Rooke, John E. Bartlett, Laurence R. Blackhurst, Jr., Alan W. Long, John E. Fox, Robert W. Bonhard.

1st Lts. Oscar Aarness, John Joseph Alder, John Poole Bowman, Marvin D. Zick, Charles E. Biggers, Harry B. Hansell, Robert A. Jaegers, Arthur R. Emerson, Anthony B. Mitchell, John A. Hogan, Wallace C. Cline, Clarence H. Drake, John Thomas Ashford, James H. Boyce, Jr., George S. Boylan, Jr., James B. Lampley, Hugh A. Moffitt, Jr., John L. Rex, Jr., Fred R. Peck, Jr., Edward M. Rex, Joseph Foley, Ray Wilson, Jr., Paul R. Badger, Roger T. Shaw, Jordan M. Pennoyer, Lawrence A. Herman, William B. Kompton, Robert A. Hill, Jr., Edward F. Witsell, Jr., Robert M. Chalmers, Robert L. Wingfield, Wendell C. Boxman, Lambert C. Porter, Wetzel D. Waggoner, Donald H. Heaton, Jesse W. McFerrin, Arthur B. Robertson, Jr., Homer E. Thomas.

2nd Lts. Robert E. Chesser, Arthur C. Carter, Peter J. Stampton, Charles W. Christy, John W. Lawson, John J. Quinn, Edward L. Anderson, Edward M. Brewster, Francis E. Skipp, Jr., Lester Weiss, Warren X. Boney, Walter S. McDonnell, John S. Hunter, Jr., Charles F. Jennings, James J. McDermott, George E. McNeice, George R. Mason, John R. Lutz.

M.Sgt. William J. Dabney.

T.Sgts. Francis X. Caulfield, Erwin K. Freytag, Paul E. Lawrence, William E. Andrews, Vincent A. Kulas, Edward C. Gibson.

S.Sgts. James A. Drake, Phillip Howe, Aubrey R. Vaughn, Leo A. Ochsen, Donald E. Day, Stanley F. Fortuna, William A. McNeill, Jr., Kermit C. Buckner, Joseph W. Bunn, Harold C. Singleterry, William R. Cagle, William W. Cochran, \*Everett C. Jackson, Homer M. Certeis, John E. Homan, James L. Peck, Lavelle Kile, Lne R. Hall, Hovey W. Merritt.

Sgts. Joseph W. Brannon, James J. Daniels, Cecil J. McNeer, Arthur C. Milnes, Gerald Miller, Warren G. Cook, William J. Sennott, Jr., Richard A. Blenick, Anthony L. Casey, Lawrence L. Silk, Jr., Willis E. Pigman, Joshua Borowsky, John Currie, Steve J. Miko.

Cpls. Paul M. Dressel, Harry Rabinovitz,

Thomas E. Thompson, Pfc. Dewey J. Northam, Pvt. William G. Merriman.

\*Posthumous Award.  
†Missing in Action.

## Renegotiation Saves \$2.5 Billion

During the first year of operation of the renegotiation statute passed 28 April 1942, nearly \$2,500,000,000 has been saved by rewriting of war contracts or refunding of excess profits. Under Secretary of War Patterson and Under Secretary of the Navy Forrestal last week informed Chairman Walsh of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee and Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee.

Under Secretary Forrestal reported that to the end of March price reductions and cash refunds on Navy contracts had amounted to more than \$950,000,000. The total amount to be renegotiated by the Navy is about \$35,000,000,000. Proceedings have been started with companies holding contracts amounting to almost \$29,000,000,000. Completed negotiations and those in the final stages of adjustment cover \$13,000,000,000 worth of contracts. At the same time, Mr. Forrestal said that 240 contractors, holding contracts for about \$500,000,000 worth of work, have been told that their profits are not excessive and need no renegotiation.

Under Secretary of War Patterson reported that to the end of March savings of \$1,527,000,000 have been effected by the Price Adjustment Board of the War Department. Price reductions have amounted to \$967,000,000 and there have been cash refunds of \$560,000,000. Both Secretaries refer to the fact that all agreements have been reached voluntarily as between the contractors and the boards, the contractors agreeing that, except for renegotiation, excessive profits would have accrued to them.

## Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, announced from 5 May through 11 May, brought the total since the war to 7,202 dead, 4,672 wounded and 13,071 missing. GM2c Clarence Melvin Simmons, USN, previously reported missing, is now reported safe. Others announced include the following:

## DEAD

## COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

## U. S. Navy

Lt. Comdr. Reginald Marbury Raymond.

## U. S. Naval Reserve

Ens. Arnold Maurice Enge.

Lt. (jg) Dee Jones.

Ens. Robert Charles McEwen.

Lt. (jg) Godfrey Charles McNeely.

Ens. James Otto Skulthuis.

Lt. (jg) Austin Pendleton Spencer.

## U. S. Coast Guard

Anst. Surg. Theodore L. Chamberlain, USPH.

## U. S. Coast Guard Reserve

Ens. Harry Guyon Brightly.

## ENLISTED PERSONNEL

## U. S. Navy

MM1c Richard Eugene Albers.

SC2c LeRoy Randolph Chamberlain.

ARM2c John Edgar Criswell.

SC2c Clark Gardner.

SC1c Edward Lucane.

FC2c Clifford Hayes Radford.

Cox. Buddy J. Wells.

MM1c Gerald Yott.

## U. S. Naval Reserve

SC2c Russell Lee Bloom.

SC1c Vincent George Farrell.

RM3c Robert Clarence Gragg.

MMM2c Jesse Albert Ryman.

SC1c Kenneth Vanderhamm.

FC1c Alfred Peter Welts.

BM2c John George Wiese.

## U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

Pvt. William Sleider.

## U. S. Coast Guard

RM3c Julius Thomas Petrelia.

## MISSING

## COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

## U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. John Wixson Beeton.

## U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

Maj. Charles E. Parker.

## Gens. Patch, Griswold Transfer

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, who has been in command of Army forces on Guadalcanal, has returned to the United States to take command of an Army corps commanded by Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold.

General Griswold will succeed General Patch in command on Guadalcanal.



### The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

**MRS. Hildegard Bathurst**, Director of the Locators, issued a statement this week as follows:

"Ample proof that the existence of the Locators is justified can be found in its office files. The service has met a very definite wartime need.

"So I have felt it necessary to take all possible safeguards to insure that the Locators will continue to function in its present form, come what may.

"As Director and originator I have appointed a self-perpetuating board to supervise and handle the immediate problems of the Locators. The board consists of the following-named ladies (and it is hoped that they won't all leave at once), who have worked with us, and I am confident that under their guidance the organization will serve its purpose as heretofore:

"Grace Gillette, Ruth Sinclair, Dorothy Cummings, Aileen Williams and Marion Boyer."

The Locators are searching for the addresses of the following Army officers' wives. If you know any of these addresses, please send them to us at Box 537, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:

Mrs. George B. Barth (Col.) (FA), Mrs. Charles V. Berdine (Lt. pilot), Mrs. R. W. Cooley (Baylis) (Major), Mrs. "Babs" Deber (Col.), Mrs. Jenkins Eakin (Capt.), Mrs. Charles Harvey Forrele (Lt.), Mrs. Fulghum (Lt.), originally from North Carolina), Mrs. Ernest N. Harmon (Maj. Gen.), Mrs. Charles Joneatte (Lt.), Mrs. Charles Steir Long (Col.), any relative of Colonel Edgar Keanger.

Mrs. Harold M. Macey (Lt. from Illinois), Mrs. James Moulhan (Louise), (Col.), Mrs. Don Neider (Ruth) (Capt., Inf. or S.C.), Mrs. William Osborne (Capt.), Mrs. Earnest Peters (Dolly), (Lt. Col., Inf.), Mrs. Louis J. Tatom (Lt. Col., SC), Mrs. Arthur Tyson (May Ware) (Lt. Col., Inf.), Mrs. Wilson Von Kessler (Col. MC), Mrs. Joseph H. Warren (Mildred), (Lt. Col., Inf.), Mrs. Allan M. Watson (Maj. 2nd Armored Div.), Mrs. Fred Wilbert (Betty) (Lt., Anti-aircraft), Mrs. Sanderford Jarman (Maj. Gen.), Mrs. Harry L. Bennett (Col., SC), Mrs. Thayer S. Olds (Col., AC).

### The Searchlight

(Navy—Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

THE Searchlight office is again receiving mail to be forwarded, sent to us for re-addressing. Every few months or so it is necessary to remind our readers that it is not the policy of the address file to handle such mail. We will gladly furnish addresses on request, but we prefer not to accept the responsibility of forwarding mail. Send a request, with complete information on name and husband's rank, and return postage, and the address will be supplied from our files, or as soon as we can obtain it.

Wanted addresses this week are:

Akers, Mrs. Frank, wife Comdr., '22; Berkeley, Mrs. Russell, wife Capt., '16; Blessman, Mrs. Edward M., wife Lt. C., '31; Chillingworth, Mrs. Charles F., Jr., wife Comdr., '25; Cormann, Mrs. Lewis, wife Comdr., '20; Brewington, Mrs. Carl W., wife Capt., '17; Crews, Mrs. Howard, wife Lt. C., USNR; Davis, Mrs. George F., wife Lt. C., '34; Dralm, Mrs. Nicholas A., wife Comdr., '23; Geiger, Mrs. Roy S., wife Col., USMC; Griffin, Mrs. John H., wife Comdr.; Hains, Mrs. Paul W., wife Capt., '19; Hanson, Mrs. K. E., wife Lt., '37; Harper, Mrs. Frank, wife Lt. C.; Herring, Mrs. Lee R., wife Comdr., '24; Hooper, Mrs. S. C., wife Adm.; Hudson, Mrs. Lester J., wife Comdr., '17; Hutton, Mrs. Lester, wife Comdr., '20; Johnson, Mrs. D. P., wife Capt., '20; Kriner, Mrs. George C., wife Capt.

Madden, Mrs. George B., wife Lt. C., '31; Mumma, Mrs. Morton C., wife Comdr., '25; Munholland, Mrs. John H., wife Lt. C., '32; McElroy, Mrs. Frank, wife Comdr., '22; McInerney, Mrs. Francis X., wife Comdr., '21; McKay, Mrs. Woodbury, widow Capt., '15; O'Brien, Mrs. W. M., wife Lt. Col., USMC; O'Toole, Mrs. James O., wife Lt., ret'd., '31; Pearce, Mrs. J. M., wife Col., USMC; Quigley, Mrs. W. S., wife Capt.; Richards, Mrs. Wm. Leroy, wife Lt. C., '32; Rixey, Mrs. P. M., wife Col., USMC; Rixey, Mrs. P. M., 3rd, wife Maj., USMC; Roberts, Mrs. W. H., wife Capt., '20; Rogers, Mrs. F. O., wife Col., USMC; Rowan, Mrs. George, wife Col., USMC; Royall, Mrs. W. F., wife Lt. C., '27; Ryan, Mrs. Thomas J., wife Comdr., '21; Shinn, Mrs. Herbert, wife Comdr. (MC); Smith, Mrs. Gerald, wife Comdr. (MC); Stahl, Mrs. Paul L., wife Lt. C., '33; Steele, Mrs. James, wife Capt., '16; Strothera, Mrs. Wm. J., wife Comdr., ret'd., '20; Thorne, Mrs. Thomas S., wife Comdr., '20; Wentz, Mrs. Ned J., wife Lt. C. (SC), '33.

Too late to classify:—Lalzure, Mrs. Dallas wife Capt., '08; Campbell, Mrs. Daniel Earl, wife Col., USMC; Haugan, Mrs. Laurence, wife Comdr., '20; Russell, Mrs. Henry E., wife Capt., '10; Crisp, Mrs. Frederick G., wife Capt., '13; Zalisky, Mrs. Robert, wife Capt. (MC).

### Navy Lighter-Than-Air

A separate Training Command for Naval airship personnel has been established, to become effective 15 May. It will be the first Training Command for the lighter-than-air branch, and emphasizes the importance of the airship in the rapidly growing United States Navy air program.

Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, USN, who has been nominated for promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral, is the first Chief of Naval Airship Training. The new Naval Airship Training Command under his direction will combine all airship training under a single functional unit.

Creation of the new command gives the Navy five training commands for Naval Aviation. The other Naval Aviation Training Commands are: Naval Air Primary Training Command, Naval Air Intermediate Training Command, Naval Air Operational Training Command, and Naval Air Technical Training Command. They cover primary, intermediate and advanced training phases for heavier-than-air pilots, and the thousands of mechanics and other specialists necessary for maintenance of the Navy's air force.

Headquarters of the new Airship Command will be located at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., and the Command will also include the Experimental and Flight Test Department and the Training Centre. In addition, the Command will cover the Naval Airship Training Center at Moffett Field, Calif., and such other units as may be assigned by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

The contribution of blimps to the present system of safely escorting merchant vessels has resulted in sharp expansion of procurement and training since early in the war. Acquisition of a fleet of 200 of the airships was authorized by the Congress, and training activities were increased proportionately.

Captain Rosendahl has just returned from a seven months tour of duty commanding a cruiser in the Pacific. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1914, and trained as a Naval Aviator (airship) seven years later. He was navigator of the rigid airship USS Shenandoah and was senior surviving officer when that dirigible crashed in 1925. With six others, he free-ballooned the forward section safely to the ground.

He later became Commanding Officer of the dirigible USS Los Angeles for three years, followed by one year as Commander Rigid Airship Training and Experimental Squadron. In 1928 he observed trials of the German airship Graf Zeppelin and made the first North Atlantic crossing in that ship. In 1929 he was a guest aboard the Graf Zeppelin during its world cruise. He became Commanding Officer of the USS Akron, a rigid dirigible which later was lost. He was Commanding Officer of the Lakehurst Naval Air Station during the 1936 North Atlantic operations of the German airship Hindenburg and also when that airship was consumed by hydrogen fire on 6 May 1937. He is the author of several books and articles on the airship.

### Shipment of Remains

Concerning the shipment home of remains, the War Department this week amended its former policy by the following memorandum:

1. During the period that the United States is at war, the shipment home of remains from foreign possessions and other stations outside the continental limits of the United States is suspended, except as provided herein.

2. Remains may be returned to the continental United States from points on the North American Continent by commercial carrier transportation other than air or ocean or coastwise vessels, provided that sanitary and shipping requirements of the several countries are observed and that such transportation is available therefor and not required for the movement of troops and supplies.

3. In this connection no commercial carrier transportation is available at present by land between Alaska and the United States proper.

### Honor Air Dead

Solemn military memorial services for Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Bishop Adna W. Leonard and 12 officers and enlisted men who died in an aircraft accident in Iceland on 3 May, were observed at noon 11 May, in the flower-decorated Post Chapel at Fort Myer, Va.

The services were attended by members of the families, and by the Secretary of War and other high-ranking War Department and Army officials.

Ecclesiastical officials also attended the memorial services.

Chaplain (Brig. Gen.) William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, offered the Prelude, followed by the Invocation by Chaplain (Col.) George F. Rixey, Deputy Chief of Chaplains. Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Walter B. Zimmerman read a passage from the Scriptures. A choir selection, "Now the Laborer's Task Is O'er," preceded a memorial prayer by Chaplain Rixey.

After the Call of The Roll by Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, The Adjutant General, the National Anthem was played by the United States Army Band, three volleys were fired, and taps played.

In Reykjavik, Iceland, Cathedral bells tolled and Icelandic civilians and soldiers of the United Nations lined the streets with bared heads as coffins containing the bodies of Lieutenant General Frank M. Andrews and the thirteen others who died with him in the crash of an airplane on 3 May in Iceland were carried through the streets of the island's capital city to the American section of a cemetery for burial, 8 May.

At the cemetery, the remains of General Andrews, Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, Bishop Adna W. Leonard, Chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, and their twelve companions on the ill-fated flight, were slowly lowered into a single row of graves facing to the east.

Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, Commanding General of U. S. Army Forces in Iceland, and the Honorable Leland Morris, American Minister to Iceland, headed the honorary pallbearers, who included leaders of the United Nations forces in Iceland and ranking American Army and Navy officers.

A memorial service was held for Brig. Gen. Charles H. Barth at the cadet chapel, United States Military Academy, 11 May. General Barth, who was graduated Number One in the class of 1925, was Chief of Staff to Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews and was killed in the airplane crash with General Andrews.

### Naval Sponsors Elect

The Annual Meeting of the Society of Sponsors of the United States Navy was held in New York on the fourth and fifth of May, with a large attendance from many sections of the country.

Officers elected were President, Mrs. Russell C. Langdon; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Robert H. Dunlap; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Royal E. Ingersoll; and Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Stanton R. Norman. Trustees elected were Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. Andrew C. Pickens, Mrs. Bryson Bruce, Mrs. Goldsborough-Adams, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Arthur T. Sutcliffe, Mrs. Nathan Goff, and Mrs. Jennings Bailey, Jr.

### New Signal Corps Equipment

A new series of radio communication sets, procured by the Signal Corps, Army Service Forces, since Pearl Harbor, have proved outstanding in operations in North Africa, according to reports brought back from the front by Lt. Col. A. A. McCrary, SC, who has just returned from an inspection trip in North Africa, the War Department has announced.

Infantry patrols and other front-line troops have become especially attached to the new 5-pound "walkie-talkie." They like this radio transmitter and receiver because it is light enough to hold in one hand and almost as easy to use as a telephone handset.

### Half Million WAACs

The Secretary of War said this week that he has requests from the arms and services for a total of 500,000 WAACs.

He added that he would like to see that number reached.

The corps now has 60,000 members. The limit under existing law is 150,000.

### Dedicate Navy Chapel

Rear Adm. George L. Weyler, USN, Commandant of the Naval Operating Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, spoke on the occasion of the recent dedication of the new Navy Chapel at the base.

### New Books

"Clausewitz on the Art of Warfare," with an introduction by Lt. Col. Joseph I. Greene, editor, *The Infantry Journal*. An exposition of the principles of warfare which has become the bible of the German General Staff. Published by Longmans, Green and Co.

"Army Brat," by Tommy Wadleton. A novel of a service son written by a service son. Published by Coward McCann.

"The Naval Officers' Guide," by Comdr. Arthur A. Ageton, U. S. Navy. A working manual designed to be of immediate practical aid to old and new Naval officers. Published by Whittlesey House.

"Southwest Passage," by John Lardner. The Yanks in the Pacific. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co.

"Semi-Private," by Sergeant Edward J. O'Leary, illustrations by Corporal Leonard Sansone. How to be a soldier in ten easy lessons. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Ski Track on the Battlefield," by V. A. Firsoff, M.A. An account of the campaigns in Finland, Russia, Norway, the Alps, and the Balkans. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company.

"Britain and the British People," by Ernest Barker. A sketch of the character of the British people, of the nature of their system of parliamentary democracy and local government, etc. Published by Oxford University Press.

### Want to Pay Taxes

Soldiers of the 34th Division, who have been in the thick of fighting in Tunisia, believe in asking no quarter, even of the tax man.

The War Department has been informed of the receipt by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of a letter from Lt. Col. John H. Hogen, Staff Judge Advocate of the division, which stated, "Personnel of this division are desirous of filing and paying their Federal income taxes for 1942, even though not required to under existing laws and regulations, due to our location."

### Hospital Care for Dependents

The President has signed H. R. 1936, authorizing the Navy Department to expand its hospital facilities for the benefit of more dependents of personnel for whom it is responsible.

The act calls for the expenditure of \$2,000,000 for the purpose. Treatments authorized by the act will be given to dependents of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, in emergencies to civilian employees of contractors and sub-contractors carrying out naval plans, and to officers and employees of any Government department or agency, as well as their dependents, and any other persons approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

Acute medical and surgical cases will be treated under authority of the act, but care will not be given to personnel with nervous or mental troubles or contagious diseases, nor will dental treatment be given to the extent of supplying bridges and false teeth or correcting irregularities of the teeth. Charges for treatment will be fixed by the President.

### Funds for Naval Aviation

The President transmitted to Congress this week a supplemental estimate of an appropriation for Naval Aviation in the sum of \$4,934,725,000.

The foregoing supplemental estimate of appropriation is to provide for contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1944, it was stated.